THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE REGISTRY LAW.

It is Sustained in the Court of Common Pleas.

Important Legal Document by Judge Allison.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Peirce and Brewster.

This morning the opinion of the Court, prepared by Judge Allison, who is now absent from the city, was read by his Honor Judge Peirce, and is as follows:—

OPINION BY JUDGE ALLISON.

The Legislature at its late session passed an act entitled "A Supplement to the Act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," the twenty-seventh section of which requires the assessors of the several wards in the city of Philadelphia, before the first day of June in each and every year, to make out a separate alphabetical list, for every election division within their respective wards, of the qualified electors residing therein, and to classify them under the following heads:—

First. Private householders.

Second. Private residents.

Third. Hotels, taverns, and restaurants. Under the third designation the assessors are directed to make alphabetical lists of the names of all qualified electors residing in each division keeping hotels, taverns, sailor boarding-houses, or restaurants in the division, designating every such place by the number of the house and the name of the street on which it is located, and assess on every such person a tax of fifty cents.

The assessors are also commanded not to place on the lists the name of any person boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailor boarding-house, or restaurant, or the name of any person who is not a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division.

The meaning of these requirements, in the judgment of the majority of the Court, is very plain. The assessors are commanded to make out a separate list, to be headed hotels, taverns, and restaurants, and on this list to place the name of no person except he be the keeper of a hotel, tavern, sailor boarding-house, or restaurant. To make this intention clear, they are enjoined not to place on such list the name of any person *boarding* at either of the kind of designated houses mentioned in the section, with the further restriction that the name of no person shall be placed on said list unless he shall be a qualified elector, and be possessed of a fixed residence in the division. This last restriction has relation to the keepers of hotels, taverns, sailor boarding-houses, or restaurants, and is to be interpreted as if it read, "Nor shall the name of any keeper of a hotel, tavern, sailor boarding-house, or restaurant be placed on the list unless he is a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division."

It is clear that the language here employed, as well as by the spirit and intention of the Legislature, the name of no person can be lawfully placed on this list by the assessor but the keepers of such houses as are specifically mentioned, who possess the further requisite of being qualified electors, and who reside in the division.

Boarders are expressly excluded; nor do we think the distinction well taken which was attempted to be maintained in the argument, that this does not exclude lodgers at such places. It is contended that the intention of the Legislature was to exclude persons who take meals merely at such hotels, taverns, sailor boarding-houses, or restaurants, and not such persons who might sleep or lodge at this kind of house, but we find no warrant for this deduction.

The law does not say that boarders shall not vote, but that lodgers shall. Lodging is included in the word or term boarding, in plain and common usage. When we say of one that he is boarding at a particular place, we mean that he lives at such a place, and that he there sleeps as well as takes his meals; and when it is plain to our mind that the purpose in passing this portion of the law was to restrict the list to keepers of one or the other of the kind of houses named, we do not feel justified in setting this intention aside—to assume the functions of the Legislature, and interpolate that which the lawmakers intended to exclude. We do not feel under obligation to do this, because there exists no necessity for our so doing. No one is deprived of any right by this requirement, for if there be qualified electors boarding at these houses, ample provision is made for their assessment; time certain, with abundant opportunity, is provided by the subsequent provisions of the act, at which their names can be placed on the list and a tax assessed against them. We have nothing to do with the wisdom of an act which provides for an assessment of one class of voters at one time and in a given manner, and another class at another time and in another manner. It is certainly competent for the Legislature to establish a system providing for registration and assessment of voters; and if they say that different classes shall be assessed at different points of time, what right have we by judicial construction to forbid what they have commanded, and direct the assessors to violate the clear and express directions of the law?

It will not be questioned that it would be within the scope of legislative authority to require all persons to apply to the assessors to have their names placed on the lists, as has been the case with the extra assessment, and if, instead of saying that all shall in person apply to be assessed, that only those who are living at particular places, not being private householders, or private residents, or keepers of particular kinds of houses, shall do so, what wrong is there in this, or who say that the law shall be of no effect? Certainly not a court, whose duty it is to try and give effect to every part of the act, if it can be done without doing violence to the law as it has been enacted, or to the fundamental or constitutional rights of the qualified voters.

Whether any other assessment is to be taken or list made out by the assessors, for the purpose of establishing a basis of apportionment for members the legislature, State or national, or for city representation in Councils, we do not now decide, because the question is not now before us. The act under consideration was passed for election purposes; its title recites its purpose; and whether the former laws, looking to the assessment of all white freemen, for the objects above designated, are or are not repealed, will be considered when the question is properly presented. Our brother Ludlow thinks that all lodgers should be assessed, if they are qualified electors, residing at hotels, taverns, sailor boarding-houses, or restaurants, or if this be not done, the assessor should make out another list of all the white freemen residing in the several election divisions. We have expressed a different opinion upon this first point. Upon the second we do not say anything, because the question has not been raised or argued.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

SPECIAL PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY—RUM-SELLERS DRAWN OVER THE COALS.

This morning the Grand Jury came into Court and made the following special presentment:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Quarter Sessions of and for the City and County of Philadelphia. The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the city and county of Philadelphia for May Sessions, 1869, do make the following special presentment:—

In the charge of the Court to this Jury the Hon. Judge used the following language: "I call your special attention to the fruitful cause of crime, the sale of intoxicating liquors, and where cases of violations of the law are properly brought to your notice to act in disposing of them with promptness and impartiality;" and again "Your attention, gentlemen, cannot be too often or too earnestly called to the prevalence of crimes which are exempt from exposure and the persons who are engaged in them from punishment. I refer to the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks, and other crimes of a like nature." Having had their attention thus called to this matter, the jury were not greatly surprised to find that a large number of the cases which were brought before them arose directly or indirectly from the sale of intoxicating liquors, and being impressed with the obligations resting upon them, and, in order that they might act intelligently, the jury inquired of the District Attorney as to the provisions of the present law respecting the sale of liquors. In response to this inquiry they learned that the laws upon this subject had been frequently changed, and that in almost every instance barriers against the extension of this traffic had been removed, until now, as the law is administered, any person who is willing to pay for a license can obtain one, without regard to previous character of the applicant, or to the number of similar houses already established in the same neighborhood. Upon further investigation, the Grand Jury learn from official sources that there are now in this city somewhere between 3500 and 3600 licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Against the proprietors of these houses as a class the jury have no charges to make; they have paid for their licenses, and are engaged in a lawful business. But the jury would feel themselves to be derelict in duty, and recreant to the solemn obligations which they have assumed, did they hesitate to present *the unrestricted sale of intoxicating drinks, whether legal or illegal, as the great source of crime in our midst.* Whenever the community shall be thoroughly aroused to the demoralization which is steadily progressing, and whenever the tax-payers shall be fully convinced that a very large portion of the taxes which they pay are virtually for the support of this favored class, we may hope that at least a partial remedy in the form of a stringent license law will be applied. Until that time we may build houses of correction and extend our jails to no purpose, as crime must steadily increase with the increase of its cause.

In addition to the licensed houses, the Grand Jury learn from official sources that there are a very large number of houses where liquor is sold without a license, and in defiance of law. They are further advised that it is by law made the duty of the constables in the several wards to make returns under oath to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions upon the first Monday of every month, giving the number of places in their wards in which liquor is sold by retail, with the names of the owners and the location; and also of all places where liquor is sold without a license, or in which the license is not hung up and exhibted, as well of other matters specified in the same law. For the making of these returns the constables are to receive a fee of $1 for each licensed house, to be collected and paid over by the clerk of the court, and for failure to make such return the officer is liable to indictment for perjury, and upon presentment by the Grand Jury the court may impose a fine. From evidence given before them the jury find that whilst the constables of the various wards have received the above-mentioned fees, they have not, upon the first Monday of this month, made the above returns as required by law, and further, that, for many months back, they have utterly failed and neglected to perform their duty in this matter. And therefore believing that the sworn officers of the law are especially bound to keep and observe the laws, and being impressed with their own obligations and duty, the Grand Jury do hereby call the attention of the court to the facts as herein stated, that the Honorable Court may make such order as is proper in the case. T. C. HENRY, Foreman.

In reply, Judge Ludlow said:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—Your presentment I have read carefully and specially, and must say that your remarks are of a character to merit public attention. My colleague whose term it is to preside in this court is necessarily absent from the city, but I may say that in calling your attention to the fruitful causes of crime in this community he has done what is frequently the practice, and the views contained in his recent instructions to you meet with the approval of every judge of this bench, and think you state the law correctly in saying that those who sell liquor by license have the sanction of the law, and are therefore not presentable here; but there is another and very large class of dealers, consisting of those who sell without license, and against these the law is directed. I will call the special attention of the District Attorney to what you say, and he will no doubt take the proper steps in the matter, and I will also direct this presentment to be filed of record in this Court.

PRISON CASES.

John Williams was convicted of larceny.

Daniel Coll was convicted of larceny.

William Bates was convicted of picking a gentleman's pocket in a Vine street car. The intended victim, a countryman, was standing on the platform beside the prisoner, and missed his pocket-book. When the prisoner got off the car he was suspected, followed, and arrested, and after walking a short distance in custody, he was seen to drop the pocket-book on the sidewalk.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

C. T. Peck & Co. vs. William A. Killer and George Nice. An action to recover damages for an alleged unlawful sale of plaintiffs' goods by a constable whose authority was directed against the property of another party. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Henry Adolph vs. William H. Mann. An action on a book account to recover for furniture sold and old furniture repaired. The defense alleged that the repairs were imperfectly made and the price sued for was exorbitant. On trial.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1869.

Wrecks, explosions, fires — murders, suicides, assaults—drowning, run-overs, sudden deaths—robberies, defalcations, fraudulent transfers—behold the aspect of the kaleidoscope at present. Writers like Dou Piatt, who have been reeking in Washington for indefinite terms, come here and call the city Sodom. They are not complimentary, and they do not speak the entire truth. We are not quite so bad as the cities of the plain, and with all our wickedness we have enough Lots to redeem us. But we are quite bad enough. Counting all New York as our neighbor, the motes in that neighbor's eye are exceedingly many. Any statistician wishing to gather criminal data will not often have a better chance here than he has now. The hands of coroner, judge, jury, detective, and police reporter are full. The prisoners' box teems; the courts overflow; the prisons reek. The feeble Vidocqs of Mulberry street are "working up" themselves more than they are capable of working up the cases intrusted to them. If anybody would be so good as to invent a new crime—thrilling, blood-curdling, and yet altogether unprecedented—readers of morning papers would feel thankful. Anything but this plethora of old sensation. In "muggy" weather the Decalogue is not extensive enough, and the excitement-yearning reader vainly wishes that there were more commandments to break.

In the first, place "Brickbat Jimmy," a notorious ruffian of the Fourth ward and a member of "Reddy the Blacksmith's" gang, has been arrested after assaulting an officer on Chatham street, and seriously damaging his scalp in a tomahawkish manner. In the next place, the police Douglass has been bearded in his very hall; Commissioner Brennan's private office, at police headquarters, has been broken into and robbed, and the thief has escaped. Next, a German sailor, armed with a Japanese clasp-knife one footlong, made a murderous attack upon his confiding boarding house keeper, and the only cause alleged was a long continuance of unmitigated hash. New York hash, like Indian hasheesh, seems to drive the eaters of it mad. Then, in one of the suburbs, a young man named Starr shoots himself four times before he accomplishes the feat of suicide—that evolution upon the flying trapeze of death which lands one upon the pedestal of eternity! Then a coroner's jury hands in a verdict to the effect that Alexander Lippman was billeted to death by persons unknown. Next, two men named Byrnes and Bradley are stabbed, both dangerously, and one mortally, by three Spanish sailors, mooning about after midnight. Next, a long-standing feud between John Purcell and William Kiernan is terminated by the latter being shot dead by Purcell in Sheriff street. As a piquant finale, two boys quarrel over a game of marbles, and one of them stabs the other dangerously with a penknife. Remember that most of these cases occur within twenty-four hours of each other; and add to them the destruction of life by recent wrecks, fires, explosions (all occurring in and around New York within the last two days), and the amount of remorse, agony, shame, and distress of every kind entailed by the numerous cases of defalcation, robbery, and casualty, all occurring within a similar length of time, and you will have a revolting picture of metropolitan suffering and sin. The loss of the steamer Norwalk in East river, the explosion of the steam-tug William Parks and injury of three of her men, the running down and sinking of the Austrian ship the Figlia Maggiore, the fire at Bull's Ferry, in which one hundred thousand dollars worth of property was lost, the fire at Mr. Whitney's livery stables, in Brooklyn, occasioning the loss of seventy-five thousand dollars in carriages and velocipedes; the Hunter's Point petroleum fire, on the premises of the Devoe Manufacturing Company, Fulton street, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property were sacrificed; the victimization of the president of the Greenwich Savings Bank to the tune of thirty-five thousand dollars; the posthumous defalcation to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars of the late William Rushmore, president of the Atlantic Bank (Brooklyn); and the absconding of Scott and Munson, Wall street brokers, with sixty-five thousand dollars in illegal gains—these complete such a list of disasters and scoundrelisms as is not often made up even in New York. If the Devil have a sense of the ridiculous, he must snigger gloomily in his sleeve at these dreadfully tragic farces which are being enacted in the metropolitan district.

Now does the realm of city life begin to droop and fade. Country residences are gloated over by suburban seekers; those verdant-breathing advertisements which promise pure air, new milk, fresh eggs, cheerful rooms, and easy access to the city, at moderate terms, are carefully scanned. The sidewalks of Broadway are bright, clean, delicate, and vivid with well-dressed men and women, attired with equal taste and beauty in their several ways. Saratoga, Niagara Falls, West Point, Long Island, Staten Island, Coney Island, have opened, or will open by next Tuesday, their hotels, the board varying from twelve to twenty dollars per week. I never envy the enjoyments of past generations so long as, with nothing to trouble me in mind or body, I am permitted to walk or ride along Broadway, admiring the human panorama there endlessly spread out before me, or to make a day's junketing to one of the green hollowed suburbs that beautifully frill the city, like lace on a pocket-handkerchief.

I have it from the best authority that there is no truth at all in the rumors started by sensational papers here in regard to the Perit or the Arago. The Perit has sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, and upon her return will be placed on the St. Domingo line. I might mention, by-the-by, that Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., of this city, are about starting a new West India line of steamers, the pioneer vessel of which, the Tybee, is advertised to sail June 2. The points embraced in the route are Samana, Port-au-Platte, and, in fact, all the ports of any note in the Dominican republic. The days of departure are not as yet determined upon, but will be designated before another week has elapsed.

The Central Park Garden open-air concerts, under Theodore Thomas, are now in full blast, the price of admission having been advanced ten cents above that of last summer. The extra ten cents, I presume, go towards satisfying the demands of Mr. Levy, the cornet soloist. A repressed spirit of can-can pervades these open-air concerts. Few women are there. Some German feminines sprinkle themselves at the lager-beer tables. They dote on Mr. Levy, and the Teutonic element is satisfied with listening to his "toot"-on-ic efforts on his instrument. Madame Tostee will permanently withdraw from the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and from the United States, after next Saturday. I am not posted as to the particulars, and it would be unfair to hint my suspicions. But I see that Irma is elaborately announced in the advertisements as the French nightingale, and considering that she has assumed the directorship, I put this and that together, and deduce my own conclusions. No actress on the New York stage can blink her eye and toss her head with half the pretty impudence of Lucile Tostee, and her departure will be the loss of the public and Fisk. Mr. Booth read "Manfred" yesterday afternoon at his theatre. The Philharmonic Society assisted him with music, and an audience, which was not composed mainly of the *demi-monde*, as too many matinee audiences are, assisted him with very discriminative applause. *Chilperic* is going to be produced at the French Theatre. The plot is travestied from medieval history. The Lauri troupe is underlined for Wallack's, and the public is threatened that they unite the excellencies of the French Ravel school with those of the English Grimaldi.

An extremely interesting paper, recounting the history of the 79th Highlanders, was read before that regiment last night at the hall of the Caledonian Club, by Captain Dingwall. It may be remembered that the 79th Highlanders was a three months' regiment, and that it mutinied near the city of Washington in 1861, because of the sudden and unexpected revocation of an order for its disbandment. It served for three years, from 1861 to 1864, and performed so me of the best service seen during the war.

ALI BABA.

THE ALLIANCE.

What was Said and Thought of the Rumor in England—Some Interesting Facts Rise to the Surface.

Says the *Tribune's* London correspondent on the 13th instant:—

The fact which at this moment dwarfs all other facts is the beginning of negotiations for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England, France, and Spain against the United States. This I telegraphed to you two days ago. It is still a secret in London. I shall say nothing of the sources of my information, nor can I add much to the original statement. I do not know who set this project on foot—whether it was started in England or France; whether conceived in the brain of a usurper responsible already for so many mischiefs, or by some British tool of his who fancies he has inherited the mantle of Palmerston, and can add another link to the many the old Premier forged in the chain which binds England to Napoleon. But it seems to have sprung up suddenly. It was hatched by the heat of English passion glowing red-hot against America these last fourteen days. Of course it grew out of the Alabama. It matters little whether an English Minister, alarmed by the sudden fear of meeting just such demands, turned for refuge to the old enemy of England; or whether Napoleon, in his alert way, volunteered the suggestion of a new alliance. It is the fashion just now in European circles to resent what is called the diplomatic arrogance of America. Napoleon nurses his anger over the expulsion from Mexico. Spain trembles for Cuba. England sees her future darkened by the shadow that has hung over her and paralyzed her ever since the American war ended. Lulled to sleep by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, she has been rudely awakened by Mr. Sumner. She dreads to lose Canada and her West India possessions. More than one public man has expressed his regret that England rejected the offer of Napoleon to recognize the Confederacy. They think it still possible to retrieve, at least partly, that mistake. France has possessions also in danger if Canada falls to the Republic.

But I believe they are in progress, and that if the Alabama claims were to take the shape of a demand or a menace, the resistance of England, which has become certain, is likely to be supported by France. Whether a crisis would be precipitated by intervention in Cuba may be a more doubtful point. It is known here that the Spanish Government feel themselves strong enough to repel aggression in that quarter. They have one, or it may be two iron-clads, built in England, equal to the best ships afloat in European waters, and able to sink a fleet of monitors with their shingled sides of soft iron and their rickety turrets. Probably our naval officers know well enough what the fact is.

I cannot see that the popular feeling is less strong against what are now supposed to be the American demands. Nor is it less strong in official circles, a though one journal announces, as if by authority, that no serious trouble is expected. I don't suppose war is generally expected, in the Cabinet or out, nor desired except by the party I have before called the war party. But every trouble short of that is dreaded. I know the feeling in the Cabinet has been, and continues to be, one of great anxiety—as the mere existence of a scheme for a triple alliance would sufficiently prove. We have a report—it was sent to the *Independance Belge*, one of the most trustworthy and best informed journals in Europe—that Lord Clarendon responded to Mr. Sumner's speech by notifying the American Government that England would adhere to the principle of arbitration for all claims. You have better means than I of knowing whether that be true. I only know it has been discussed. A great many things have been discussed. One suggestion is at least novel—that an International Congress of the European powers should be held at Washington, America, of course, to be represented, and an effort made for a general adjustment of all matters outstanding. The plan of sending an English ambassador to Washington with full powers to treat is still viewed with favor by some leading men. A good many names have been suggested, and latterly, with some emphasis, that of the Duke of Argyll. Lord Stanley has been mentioned; but Lord Stanley was the joint author of the first Johnson treaty, and it is by no means sure that the Government would go outside its own party for an envoy. Luckily, Parliament adjourns this week for a fortnight's holiday, and nothing will be settled meantime. Before there can be any debate there will have been time for sober thoughts.

—San Francisco goes into the country May-day, and this year spent $100,000 in the celebration.

A SENSATION.

Miss Kate Fisher, the "Star," is Arrested for Larceny—How the Famous Mazeppa Came by a Gold Watch.

The New York *Herald* publishes this morning the following:—

There was a theatrical sensation enacted yesterday afternoon at Essex Market Police Court. Under the management of Justice Shandley, the old drama *Complainant and Defendant* was produced, with Miss Kate Fisher (as the star) in the latter character, Mrs. Eliza J. Bevins appearing in the *role* of "Complainant." The cast of characters supporting these leading actresses was large, Mr. Howe appearing as the "Lawyer," Mr. N. B. Clarke as the 'Bondsman," Mr. Freligh as "General Sympathizer," Mr. J. J. Jones as interested "Spectator," and a languid looking youth named Nagle, elegantly dressed in a light suit, acting as bodyguard to the star. Mrs. Eliza J. Bevins, who acted as complainant, was supported by Mr. Stuart, Jr. as counsellor, and Mr. James Bevins in the *role* of husband. Mr. James Steers acted as stage manager. The drama commenced about 3 o'clock and only ran about ten minutes, and at the close of that time the actors and actresses left the court room. A little farce which was not upon the papers was enacted outside the building in which husband, complainant, lawyer, defendant, and bodyguard took part, and which was principally made up of defiant and somewhat uncomplimentary language by the first two characters, and defiant looks and contemptuous smiles by the latter. The first act only of the drama was played yesterday, but it is announced that the performance will be continued at two o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The sensation arose from the following circumstance:—Mrs. Eliza J. Bevins appeared before Justice Shandley, at Essex Market Police Court, on Tuesday morning last, and asked for a warrant against Miss Kate Fisher, who was at that time, in company with her horse Wonder, playing an engagement at the Bowery Theatre. Mrs. Bevins stated that Miss Fisher had stolen from her a gold watch and chain of the value of $200. The Justice asked several questions and then instructed the clerk to take the lady's affidavit, which was of course done. This document reads as follows:—

Eliza J. Bevins, of the Centreville Hotel, Long Island, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—That on the 16th day of November, 1868, at the city of New York, in the county of New York, the following articles, viz.:—A gold watch and chain of the value of $200, the property of James Bevins, were feloniously taken, stolen, and carried away from deponent's possession, and that the deponent has probable cause to suspect and does suspect that the said articles were so taken and stolen by Kate Fisher. The said watch and chain were stolen from deponent on the said day at No. 49 East Fourth street, while deponent was lying sick in her house. Deponent was informed by Delia Stevens, deponent's daughter, that said Kate had taken the watch and chain, and the said Kate has since acknowledged to deponent that she took the said watch and chain and pledged them. The ticket for said watch and chain was given to deponent by one Hemming, said to be an agent for said Kate Fisher.

On the strength of this affidavit a warrant was issued and placed by Justice Shandley in the hands of Officer Hiram Chandler for execution. The officer was unable to find the defendant at the Bowery Theatre on Tuesday, but was informed that the lady would present herself in court yesterday. In accordance with her promise Miss Fisher entered the judicial presence yesterday afternoon, accompanied by her legal adviser and by Mr. W. Freligh, manager of the Bowery Theatre; Mr. N. B. Clarke, the stage manager; Mr. J. J. Jones, the treasurer, and Mr. Nagle. Mrs. Bevins, a very fashionably-attired lady, was also in court, accompanied by Mr. Bevins and her lawyer, Mr. Stuart, Jr. Mr. Howe informed the justice that he was not ready to go on with the examination in the case, and by consent of both counsel the hearing was adjourned until two o'clock on Friday afternoon. Miss Fisher was required to give bail for her appearance, and Mr. Clarke became her bondsman.

AFRICA.

Considerable interest must be felt by all Englishmen (says the London *Daily News*) in the new enterprise upon which Sir Samuel Baker has already started. No authoritative statement has been made of the objects of the expedition which our great traveller is to command; but it is known that he intends to traverse the district watered by the White Nile, and that he will endeavor, by such means as may be afforded him, to bring the people of that region more within the influence of civilization. He goes at the head of a small army, admirably equipped, which will no doubt be fitted in all ways to serve its master, the Viceroy of Egypt. He will also have a small flotilla of well-armed river vessels. It seems quite certain that the Viceroy means to annex the whole of the White Nile territory, and that in doing so he intends to abolish the traffic in slaves, which is at present the great curse of that region so highly favored by nature.

To accomplish his purposes he has secured the services of Sir Samuel Baker, who has accepted the command in an earnest and humane spirit. It is probable that his mission will not be accomplished without the necessity of severe fighting with some of the tribes to whose homes he will penetrate; but, if that should occur, we may take for granted that the English commander will have reason on his side, and that war will cease as soon as the object which made it necessary has been attained. As he proceeds on his route, Sir Samuel Baker will establish stations at certain points, the better to secure the subjection of the several tribes, and of peace between tribe and tribe.

It was understood that Sir Samuel would not leave England until after the anniversary dinner of the Royal Geographical Society on the 24th of May, and at which he intended to make some statements respecting the object of his new visit to Africa. That intention, however, has been frustrated, for early last week he received a telegram from the Viceroy of Egypt which led to his immediate departure. He left London on Thursday, the 6th instant, without being able to complete all his contemplated arrangements. In his new work, the only connecting link between the explorer and this country will be the Royal Geographical Society, to which he will from time to time transmit reports and letters on matters of geographical and other scientific interest. In order that he may be thoroughly equipped for the work, the Royal Geographical Society is gathering together and will forward to him a complete set of such instruments as are of use to an explorer.

DELAWARE.

She is not Rid of Slavery Yet—The Fifteenth Amendment.

Says the Wilmington *Commercial* of yesterday:—

At the session of court for this county, at New Castle, on Monday, the case of Rhoda Handy vs. Thomas Jefferson Clark, came up for trial.

The plaintiff is an old colored woman, who was bought by the defendant, living in the lower end of New Castle county, as a slave, some thirty-six years ago. She and her daughter (who brings a similar suit as this) remained in servitude up to last September, ignorant of the fact that the "Year of Jubilee" had long before arrived. They were employed in severe farm labor, as well as household service, and upon accidentally learning that they had been illegally held, since the ratification of the 13th amendment to the National Constitution, commenced these suits on a claim for 142 weeks' wages.

The counsel in the case were William C. Spruance, Esq., for plaintiff, and Hon. Thomas F. Bayard for defendant. The testimony of the daughter was offered in the mother's case, when Senator Bayard promptly objected that by the law of Delaware the evidence of colored persons in this case was inadmissible. The Court, however, ordered the evidence to be taken, Chief Justice Gilpin (who was not trying the case) informally suggesting that the passage of the fourteenth amendment conclusively settled the point as to the right of colored persons to testify. It was left to the counsel for the defense to take exceptions if he saw proper, and argue the question in the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The argument in the case consumed all of Monday afternoon, and the jury was out when the Court adjourned. They returned yesterday a verdict for plaintiff for $250. In the case of the daughter a judgment for her claim was then obtained.

More Hydrophobia.

The same journal also says:—A cow belonging to a Mr. Lynch, who works for Jessup & Moore, and resides at Rockland, went mad day before yesterday, and became very violent. She was immediately killed. She is said to have been bitten by Mr. Elliott's dog. On Monday last a dog in the Sixth ward (Brandywine), belonging to Samuel Smith, Jr., who was known to have been bitten by Moore's dog (the one who bit the three children) began to behave in a singular manner. Yesterday morning he again commenced to act strangely, and started on a run down Market street, his tongue swollen, and he frothing at the mouth. Mr. Edmund Grubb saw him, stepped out into the street, and shot him, killing him instantly. This dog is said to have bitten one or two others before he was killed. The people are considerably excited, and not a little exasperated, over the fact that several other dogs known to have been bitten by Moore's dog are still at large. One of them, a bull-dog belonging to Stephen Lewis, is a large and powerful brute, and he belongs in a neighborhood where there are long rows of houses occupied by factory operatives, and where troops of little children may be seen every evening playing in front of their parents' doors. The Brandywine people have a respect for the rights of property in dogs which is really remarkable. We wonder that a single dog known to have been bitten by Moore's dog can make his appearance on the streets and return to his kennel alive.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Fight Between the Light Weight Bruisers Carroll and Hicken —A Short Contest— Hicken Loses by Giving a Foul.

"Woman's Rights" Convention in New England.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Reported Fight Between the Light-Weight Bruisers Carroll and Hicken.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—It is reported that a prize-fight is too come off this morning between William Carroll and H. Hicken. As both parties are under security not to fight in Maryland, it is supposed the affair will take place in Pennsylvania, near the Maryland line. A number of persons known to be patrons of the prize ring left the city by the late trains last evening, over the Northern Central Railway, which supports the supposition that the fight is to come off in Pennsylvania.

Later Particulars—Only Six Rounds Fought—Hicken Tries to Gouge Carroll's Eyes Out—The Latter the Victor by a Foul.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—The prize-fight between Carroll and Hicken came off this morning on the Shrewsbury camp-meeting ground, about forty miles north of Baltimore. Five or six rounds were fought, when the fight was decided in favor of Carroll by a foul, Hicken having gouged him in the eyes when he was down. Neither party was much hurt. Several fights occurred among the spectators, but nothing of a serious nature.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—A base ball game of eight innings was played between the New York Mutual and Powell Club, of Boston, resulting in a victory for the Mutuals. Score 26 to 21.

The New England Women's Suffrage Convention

which was held here last night adopted the following:—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the New England Woman's Suffrage Association be authorized to correspond with the friends of the cause throughout the country, and to take such steps as they may deem best for the organization of a National Woman's Suffrage Association during the coming year, in which all parts of the country shall be fully and fairly represented.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read an elaborate essay upon the question of woman's position in the social and political world.

After some remarks of a general character she referred to the fact that, in England, the admission of women to suffrage seemed open to less objection than here on the part of the powers that be, since the vote there was conditioned upon the possession of a certain amount of property, and the possession of property by woman seemed to make legitimate her claim to vote. Here, however, the claim was based upon the fact of womanhood simply, and therefore involved considerations of a broader character and would meet with greater opposition.

She alluded to the condition of those ladies who had no husbands, or a prospect of them, as seeming to live upon sufferance, and their lives generally are considered to go to the side rather of loss than of profit. From this point she branched off to the topic of the expensiveness of women on account of prevailing fashions and social usages. This condition of things made many women to be merely sources of expense, consuming much and producing nothing. She did not, therefore, immediately urge upon women to be "belles" no more, but would rather rest upon men the responsibility of this condition of things. The dependent condition of women, and the lack of any other sphere of action and ambition than that of ball room and parlor, was her excuse.

Brief addresses followed by William Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Livermore, and Whiting Griswold, the chairman of the legislative committee who reported in favor of female suffrage. The convention then adjourned.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The features of interest in Wall street to-day were a fall in gold to 139¾ and a very determined 'bear' attack upon the stock market. The opening price of gold was in the vicinity of 140¾. From this point there was a steady decline to the point first indicated. The cliques, with one or two exceptions, have sold their gold, and the market is settling to lower figures as a consequence of this influence, as well as through the natural reaction from the recent excited advance. There is no action without reaction. Values in Wall street and in the world generally seek to preserve their equilibrium. When gold went up it set free a vast quantity of produce and exportable goods which were lying in the lofts of our commission shipping houses. These have made exchange bills plentiful, and specie payments seem more remote by several weeks, while it is not a very long time to the 1st of July, when the Government will disburse another heavy instalment of gold interest on the five-twenties. Some shrewd statisticians have also discovered that the balance of trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, if not in our favor, will not be very largely against us. Then, again, the attitude of General Grant in the matter of the Alabama claims is one which dissipates every chance of trouble with Great Britain. The 'street' is talking lower gold. They re-echo what the cliques say, and, confirming each other by their mutual doubts of a higher premium, sell their 'long' gold and go 'short' a little also to make up any losses which they suffered in the decline. The fact is Wall street is influenced by the cliques. The latter have the capital to force the smaller operators into their ranks or to ruin them if they rebel. The recent somersault in the market was beautifully performed. It may be that the change was dictated by a really sagacious foresight of present events. If not, then the luck which attends their operations is something curious, for how else can we regard the fortuitous coincidence with their schemes of General Grant's policy and like circumstances inimical to an advance in the premium? The report that Secretary Boutwell would cancel three per cents was also used, trifling as was, or might be, its influence in depressing the price.

"The loan market was heavy, and borrowers of gold wishing balances carried over for them were compelled to allow seven and eight per cent. interest on the currency collateral. This was the average range of rates, but business was done as low as six and exceptionally at three per cent.

"Governments were heavy and lower. Before the Government purchase they were steady, if not strong, which is rather suspiciously interpreted in the street. The London price came 79½, an improvement, but with a report of dulness, due to the semi-holiday ensuing upon the Epsom races. The decline in gold later in the day abstracted whatever firmness was communicated from this source, and left the market to the 'bears,' who now include some of the prominent banking houses on Wall street. The three per cent. story was also used to hammer the market, and the '62s were forced down to 181½ and the '67s to 118½. In fact, the speculative movements of the gold and Government markets have been and are precisely similar and parallel. In the decline the yielding of the currency sixes is closely redective of the lower price of gold. The following were the closing prices last evening:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 120¾@120½; do., coupon, 120¾@121; 5-20s, registered, 115⅜@116; do. do., coupon, 1862, 121⅜@121¾; do. do., coupon, 1864, 115⅞@116; do. do., coupon, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 118¾@118⅞; do. do., coupon, 1867, 118¾@118⅞; do. do., coupon, 1868, 118¾@118¾; do., 10-40s, registered, 108@108¼; do. do., coupon, 108⅛@108⅜; currency bonds, 106⅛@106⅜.

"The offers to sell Government bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury embrace about three and a half millions' worth. The proposals accepted were in amount and at prices as follows:—$100,000 registered, 1862, at 115·61; $100,000 do at 115·32; $100,000 do. at 115·32; $100,000 do. at 115·34; $400,000 do. at 115·35; $100,000 do. at 115·36; $35,000 do. at 115·37; $40,000 registered, 1864, at 115·38; $100,000 registered, 1865, at 115·39; $925,010 coupon, 1864, at 115·40."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, May 27, 1869.

The monotony of the money market is still unrelieved by any new developments. There is a story in circulation that Secretary Boutwell will cancel three per cent. certificates with a portion of the proceeds of his weekly sales of gold. As there is no way of ascertaining the real intentions of the Secretary on the subject, the effect on the market was to depress gold as well as the Government stocks. Whatever course he may think fit to pursue on the subject, the people may rest assured that the public interests will be paramount, and that no step will be taken on so important a matter without mature consideration.

Loans remained unchanged at 5@7 per cent., according to collateral, and discounts at 6@8 per cent. for prime paper well endorsed.

Government bonds are on the decline again, and prices have dropped fully one-half per cent. from opening prices. Gold is decidedly weak. The market opened at 39½, fell to 38⅞, and rallied again to 39⅛, at which price it was selling on Third street at 11·45 A. M.

The Stock market continues active, but prices are unsettled. In State loans there were sales of the first series at 104⅛. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 102¼. The Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 99⅛@99¾.

Reading Railroad sold as low as 48⅞, from which figure it advanced to 49 3-16, and closed at 49; Pennsylvania Railroad fell off ½, closing at 57½@57⅝; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 128¾; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 44½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅜.

Canal stocks were inactive. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 35½ for Lehigh Navigation.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares the transactions were unimportant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	City 6s, New	102¼	300 sh	Read.	48⅞
$3000	do.	102¾	500	do.	48⅝
21000	Pa 6s, 1 ac.	104½	100	do.	48⅞
$5000	Leh Gold l. b5.	99½	100	do.	48⅞
$14000	do.	99½	300	do.	48⅞
$2000	do	99½	200	do.	48⅞
$4000	do.	99¼	100	do.	48⅞
$1500	do. in 500s.	99¾	400	do.	48⅞
$1000	Elmira R 7s	93	100	do.	48·48⅛
$13000	Phil & R 7s.	89¾	1200	do.	48⅞
$1000	Susq Bds.	57	200	do.	c. 49
6	sh Leh Val R	56¾	100	do.	49
50	sh Leh Nav	35½	100	do.	49
1	sh Lit Sch R	44½	100	do.	49 1-16
3	sh Cam & Am R.	128

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE TWO ASSEMBLIES—THEIR COMMON CREED.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It looks as if the two sections of the Presbyterian denomination, which, with its cognate branches, is perhaps the most powerful in the nation, were about to come together again. With no right to speak for either, but as friends of union and harmony in all things, we hope they will succeed in restoring the most cordial relations. Nevertheless, as independent journalists, whose mission it is to pour light along the pathway of all parties and sects, we feel bound to warn our brethren of the Old School, whose adherence to the letter of the Westminster Confession and the prelections of the Synod of Dort nobody doubts, that the New School are not rigid Calvinists, but moderate Armenians rather; or, to speak more correctly, they accept the creed of the great Genevan with Armenian explanations, therein following the example of General Jackson, who said he had sworn to support the Constitution *as he understood it*.

The truth is, the teachings of Taylor, Beecher, Beman, Barnes, and Finney have left an impression upon their section of the Presbyterian Church too deep to be effaced by a mere sigh for union. Measured by the Procrustean creed of Calvin, the large majority of the clergy who have graduated during the past thirty years from the divinity schools at Andover, New Haven, New York, Cincinnati, Auburn, and Oberlin would be found too short or too long—we are not quite sure which. For example listening thirty-five years ago to a lecture before the Moral Philosophy class of Lane Seminary, by Dr. Lyman Beecher, a student, who was a Universalist and a teetotaller, like, for instance, the Hon. Horace Greeley, asked the lecturer how he could reconcile eternal punishment with the benevolence of the Deity. Whereupon the doctor, with the speed of light, flashed back upon him—"God will never punish anybody any longer than he continues to sin against Him; and the punishment will only be the natural consequence of his own acts; as, if a man gets drunk and falls into the ditch, no fire and brimstone are necessary to give him a good roasting." Now this may be sound philosophy, but is it thorough Calvinism? We commend it to the calm consideration of Dr. McCosh, of Princeton.

Again, to show the light and airy style in which eminent New School divines were wont to treat fundamental doctrines of the Church in the acrimonious stages of this controversy, we refer to a fact respecting the Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, D.D. Dr. Beman, in the acme of these quarrels, was the Moderator of the General Assembly. The contest was about the orthodoxy of a minister since highly distinguished. Those who were present in Philadelphia at the Republican National Convention, in 1856, which nominated Fremont to the Presidency, will recollect the striking appearance of a tall man with an expressive eye, his hair rapidly sprinkling with grey, who opened the convention with an eloquent prayer. This was the Rev. Albert Barnes, pastor of the largest and richest Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. About twenty years anterior to that time he had been arraigned for heresy; and Dr. Beman, Dr. Patton, Dr. Krebs, Dr. Ely, Dr. Green, and other divines of both schools, contended over certain phrases in some almost forgotten sermons of Mr. Barnes, as eagerly as the Greeks and the Trojans fought over the dead body of Hector.

The airy incident to which we more especially refer was this:—The main charge upon which Mr. Barnes had been arraigned was a want of faith in original sin. He was admitted to be sound on actual transgression, but he questioned whether the men of our day ought to be damned for not repenting of Adam's weakness in yielding to Eve in the matter of the apple. On the Moderator's return from the assembly, he himself was taken to task by a venerable female of his church for heterodoxy on this very point, who sought to confound him by citing that well-known passage of Scripture, as she called it:—

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all."

Ah! replied Doctor Beman, with a sarcastic twinkle in his eye and a dash of Hudibras on his tongue, you ought to give the whole passage:—

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all:
In Cain's murder
We sinned furder;
By Doctor Green
Our sin is seen"—

meaning thereby—to quote a phrase from the complaint in a recent libel suit—the Rev. Ashbel W. Green, D. D., LL.D., the patriarch of the Thological Seminary at Princeton, who, we believe, had been Dr. Beman's unsuccessful competitor for the Moderatorship of the Assembly. Now, we submit to Dr. Spring and the other grave divines in session at the Brick edifice on Fifth avenue: Can the pupils of such a teacher be regarded as sound in the faith?

We are reminded of the fate which awaits the Old School in their reunion with the New, by a well-known parallel passage in the history of the Democratic party of this State. For several years they quarrelled over the Wilmot Proviso, and in 1847 they had shivered their organization on that rock of offense. The Barnburners, who may be called the New School, introduced the proviso as embodying doctrines in accordance with the advanced spirit of the age. The Old School Hunkers repudiated it, and turned the Barnburners out of the Democratic church. After having avenged themselves by the defeat of General Cass in 1848, the new lights, in the following year, proposed a reunion. The two wings of the Democracy met in separate Conventions at Rome in the summer of 1849, the Hunkers sitting in the Presbyterian Church, and the Barnburners in the Baptist. William L. Marcy, Daniel S. Dickinson, and Horatio Seymour were the leading spirits in the former, and John Van Buren, Sanford E. Church, and Martin H. Grover in the latter. After a stormy session of three or four days they failed to agree, mainly, it was asserted, because, through the influence of John Van Buren and Henry B. Stanton, the Barnburners insisted upon making the proviso a test of genuine Democracy. So they separated, apparently more acrimonious than ever.

But Marcy and Seymour were ambitious, and, with their connivance, a mass convention of the Democracy was soon after held, irrespective of past divisions, over which James S. Wadsworth presided. Prince John of Lindenwald was present, and made a speech for union and harmony, replete with that persuasive eloquence of which he was so perfect a master, while Horatio Seymour smiled approvingly in the lobby, and Governor Marcy, whose name was a tower of strength in the orthodox ranks of the party, assured the Hunkers in a private room at a hotel near by that he had no doubt it would all come out right in the end.

And so it did! The Barnburners got control of the party, and soon made Marcy Secretary of State and Seymour Governor of New York, throwing Dickinson and his inflexible adherents of the old school quite into the shade. The simple explanation of this turn of affairs was, that the Wilmot Proviso Democrats kept step with the progressive spirit of the times, while the Hunkers typified an era which had passed away. Ultimately, at the appropriate period, the more sanguine elements of the Barnburner faction fused with the fragments of other political organizations in the formation of a powerful party which carried the country through a great war, and gave it a constitution that insures the freedom of all men within its jurisdiction.

So, we apprehend, it will turn out with the Presbyterian Church when its two Assemblies have become one again. The radical, progressive, audacious New School will, like the New York Barnburners, absorb the conservative, cautious, timid Old School; for the former are the more lively type of the times, and in the vital matter of doctrinal tests are in accord with a large majority of the members of other denominations called orthodox. The Methodists almost without exception, nearly the entire body of the Congregationalists and Lutherans, three-fourths of the Baptists and Episcopalians, a majority of the Dutch Reformed, with other smaller sects, are in perfect unison with them in the liberal glosses wherewith they are wont to soften and ameliorate the rigid text of the creed of Calvin.

This being so, we would respectfully suggest to the two assemblies the appointment of a joint committee to revise the Westminster Confession. That time-honored formula is the offspring of an age remarkable both for its bigotry and its fanaticism—an age which produced Charles I and Archbishop Laud, Oliver Cromwell and Praise God Barebones. The New School must be tired of trying to evade the charge of heresy by twisting (to use the language of young Beecher) their modern opinions into conformity with the crabbed phraseology of the seventeenth century, and as to the Old School, they may as well yield the point, for we have warned them of the fate that awaits them so soon as they walk into the parlor of the bold, withy brethren who are so eager to enmesh them in their peculiar metaphysics.

We live in an era of reconstruction and emendation. Within three or four years we have renovated the Constitution of the United States by amendments which reach to its very foundations. Should not the ancient Confession of Westminster likewise yield to the enlightening interpretations of the times? Need any phase of orthodoxy be alarmed at doctrines which have been sanctioned by Grotius, Arminius, Tillotson, Doddridge, Wesley, Robert Hall, and Lyman Beecher, and which, aside from questions of mere ecclesiastical polity, have received the assent of eminent fathers of the Catholic Church?

THE AUSTRIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We published in yesterday's *Herald* an exhaustive and highly interesting review, by our Vienna correspondent, of the system and history of Austrian currency and finance, with a comparison of our own system with that of Austria. It will be remembered by the readers of the *Herald* that we gave shortly after the close of the war, in 1865, a series of similar exhaustive articles on the currency and finances of England at the conclusion of the long wars with Napoleon, and also on the financial history of our own country during the crisis of a like character. The teaching of Austrian, British, and American history is the same, and our Vienna correspondent shows in his communication what we have urged over and over again, that it is ruinous to the best interests of the country to tamper with and unwisely contract the legal-tender currency. Whenever Austria has had an ample currency of such a character, the empire has been more prosperous, trade and manufactures have been more active, and the people generally in a better condition than at any other period; and whenever the bullionists contracted or swept away this currency for the purpose of forcing specie payments, ruin and appalling distress to the mass of the people inevitably followed. The same ruinous policy in England produced, however, a worse state of things in that country, as its history, from 1815 to 1824, or even long after, shows. Our correspondent justly remarks that the transfer into gold of public and private obligations, contracted in depreciated paper, as carried out in Great Britain and as demanded by the bullionists in the United States, is, to use the language of Sir James Graham, in his pamphlet on "Corn and Currency," a fraud upon every debtor, public and private. Yet this would be the effect of forced resumption here. The debtor class—that is, by far the largest portion of the community—would be ruined, and the burden of the public debt immensely increased upon the tax-payers, for the benefit of the capitalists and bondholders.

Whether the views of General Butler, which are advocated by our correspondent with regard to establishing a permanent paper currency, in the form of and to be called taxation money, are sound and practicable or not, there can be no doubt that the present legal-tender currency is best for the country, under existing circumstances, and that it ought not to be withdrawn. Indeed there ought not to be any other paper money. The circulation of the national banks should be taken up and greenbacks issued instead. We would then have a uniform and cheap currency, based directly upon the credit of the Government, and twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars a year would be paid in taxes; for with the issue of three hundred millions of legal tenders in the place of national bank notes, a corresponding amount of interest-bearing bonds could be cancelled. There would be no expansion, and as the population, trade, and wealth of the country increased this Government paper money would gradually and insensibly approximate a specie standard. The people would learn to like this cheap and convenient currency more as time rolled on, and in the end, when it would reach par with specie, they would prefer it, probably, to a metallic currency; for it would not be subject to contraction and expansion in obedience to the ebb and flow of bullion or the balances of trade with other nations. The history of Austrian finances and currency, as given in the article referred to, and the views thereon expressed by the writer, are worthy the serious attention of the Government and people of this country.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY ON THE ALABAMA CASE.

From the N. Y. Times.

We published on Tuesday morning a synopsis of two interesting lectures on the Alabama case and the English proclamation of neutrality at the beginning of our civil war, delivered by President Woolsey to the Senior Class of Yale College. Dr. Woolsey is one of the first authorities in this country on the topics which he discussed and on the general subject of international law; yet he expressed opinions in these lectures which will expose him to the sharp censure and bitter denunciation of every party demagogue in the land. He did not think that the recognition of the Confederate Government as a belligerent power by England proceeded from enmity to the Union, or that it was of necessity a hostile act. He ventured to criticize with a good deal of sharpness some of Mr. Sumner's positions, and dissented wholly from their general tenor and effect.

President Woolsey said he wished it "distinctly understood that he had *not* been bought up by British gold" to take this view of the case. Undoubtedly he would like to have this believed, but we presume he is not rash enough to expect that it will be. How can any man—any American—of common sense expect to be credited with sincerity in holding such sentiments? How can he possibly hold them unless he is paid for doing it? Goldwin Smith may, but he is an Englishman, "only an American *pro tem.*," as the *Tribune* styles him, and lives here only, as is well understood, for the sake of a "fat professorship" and the opportunity of corrupting the sentiments of the ingenuous youth of America. He used to be, when at home, a thorough-going Yankee—rather more of a Yankee, perhaps, than the Yankees themselves. But he has got over all that, and is now generally known to be neither more nor less than a British spy, though what special thing he is to spy out, or how he is to learn anything except by reading the newspapers, we are not aware.

But for President Woolsey to agree with Goldwin Smith on nice points of international law, rather than with Chandler and Sumner and the "war horses" of the mighty West, is something that finds its only explanation in the fact that he has been bought over with British gold. Of course he will deny it; he could not do less than that. But who will put any faith in his denials?

The aroused indignation of the country must look into this matter. It may be necessary to expel Dr. Woolsey from the high position he holds as President of one of the leading colleges of the country, and to put in his place some one more thoroughly imbued with the "true spirit of our institutions" than he is. It must not be forgotten that General R. E. Lee, who commanded the Rebel armies, is also Professor of something or other in a Southern college. Are not these coincidences somewhat alarming? It may be well for Presidents Woolsey and Lee and Professor Smith to be packing their trunks and securing passage for some more congenial clime.

THE CHURCH IN SPAIN.

From the N. Y. World.

Senor Castelar has made another great speech in the Cortes upon the proposition to extend a partial religious toleration in Spain. The eloquence of this speech even in a translation is stirring, and in the orator's own words, and with the advantages of the direct and fervid personal appeal of which he availed himself to the full, we can easily believe that the effect of it was electrical. It is strange to think of a Spanish Senator quoting Shakespeare, and it is still stranger to find a Spanish Senate appreciating and relishing the quotation. The speech shows a range of reading which is remarkable, but it also shows a faculty of thinking, and a modern and methodical training of that faculty, which is more remarkable still. If we suppose the expressions of affection for the Church with which the orator sets out to be sincere, they show that he is capable of rising superior to the strongest and most ineradicable prejudices; and if we suppose them to be simulated for the purpose of conciliating an audience of churchmen, they form one of the finest examples extant of oratorical art.

But even the eloquence of the speech is not so notable as its wisdom. Castelar may cherish about the same religious beliefs as those with which his colleague Suner scandalized the Cortes a few weeks ago. But Castelar has the sense, which Suner had not, to know that Spanish opinion is not advanced to the Suner point, and so contents himself with pleading for what there is a probability, and, as it has turned out, a certainty that he can get. This is the difference between a visionary and a statesman, a Castelar and a Suner, a Solon and a Sumner. And Castelar has acquired this statesmanlike habit of mind in spite of the strongest prepossessions to its opposite. He is a scholar and philosopher, and he comes into the Cortes from a professor's chair. These drawbacks have sufficed to nullify the talent of some of the brightest men of our generation, who have been misled into abdicating their real power for the barren boon of a parliamentary position. In France and in England, the men who have been called from the "still air of delightful studies" to devise practicable measures for the just administration of governments, have, in almost every instance, conspicuously failed. That Castelar has succeeded stamps him as one of the very first men in Europe to-day.

A WARM WELCOME FOR MR. BANKS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The news from St. Domingo must be encouraging to Mr. Banks and the other members of the excursion party for whose expenses he drew three thousand dollars from the House Contingencies' Fund. The Foreign Affairs Committee, as our readers may remember, propose to visit the Dominicans, and talk over with President Baez the terms of annexation. Of course the Washington lawgivers calculate upon an enthusiastic welcome. They go to tell the darkeys that this country appreciates their anxiety for admission into the Union; and it is assumed, naturally enough, that they will go into ecstacies over the prospect, and will canonize Banks & Co. as their deliverers. This, we say, is Mr. Banks' calculation. Only with these anticipations could he reconcile to his conscience the taking of three thousand dollars for a St. Domingo pleasure trip.

And now comes doleful news. Instead of being delighted, the Dominicans are disgusted. They don't want annexation to the United States, and will not have it at any price. They are so incensed against Baez for negotiating in its behalf that they are in arms against him, with a fair prospect of driving him into the sea. The case is not one of simple opposition. Advices represent the feeling as one of hatred to the man and his schemes. We have no doubt that the United States will survive the disappointment. It is provoking, certainly, to find a prize beyond our reach which schemers at Washington have described as ready to tumble into our lap; but we shall probably get over the mortification. We have so many blacks to educate and care for in the Southern States that it may be possible for us to get on without St. Domingo. But what will Banks do? And what will be the fate of his excursion?

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In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
LINEN POPLINETTS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE
At 37½c. per yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.
GOOD BLACK SILKS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BELLOWS DRAP IMPERIAL.
DE CACHEMIRE DE SOIE.
DOUBLE CHAIN GROS GRAIN.
WIDOWS' SILKS, NO GLOSS.
BLACK SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS,
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.
STRIPES AND MIXTURES FOR SUITS.
EYRE & LANDELL.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
EYRE & LANDELL.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, OLGAS, BOURNOUS,
JACKETS, FISCHUES,
FULL LINE OF SPRING SHAWLS.
4 5 stuth3m EYRE & LANDELL.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.
THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 13 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

REFRIGERATORS.
SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.
This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining rooms.
We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.
They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers,
SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
5 10 1m Philadelphia.

WINES.
HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blenc, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Ackerman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rutolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Monterrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

BOARDING.
AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 14f
RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

INSURANCE.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,304·25.	
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3196. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank	$116,152·18
	Cash in drawer	413·65
		116,565·78
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY
ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital.....$150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16§
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 26§
THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 10§
THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869.....OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

INSURANCE.
OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

George L. Harrison,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING
STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 2†§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The committee to whom was entrusted the preparation of a medal commemorative of the semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, have completed their labors. Upon the obverse there is a cross and shield, with the following inscription:—"In Hoc Signo Vinces. Be Thou Faithful Unto Death, St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Masonic Knights Templar, Philadelphia." On the reverse:—"Commandery No. 4, K. T., Semi-Centennial Anniversary, June 15, 1869. Constituted June 15, 1819. Stationed at Philadelphia." The committee have had three kinds prepared—gold, silver, and bronze—in order that all who take part in the celebration may be afforded an opportunity of making a choice.

—A large meeting of journeymen house painters was held last evening at the hall, Eighth and Locust streets. The President, Montgomery Cochran, on taking his seat, congratulated the journeymen who had obtained the advance of $3·50 per day upon the result. The announcement was made that thirty firms were paying $3·50 per day.

—Revenue Officer Heilman had another hunt yesterday after stills used in the manufacture of whisky through the Richmond district. Two copper stills were found in the rear of William street, between Salmon and Belgrade, but whisky was not being distilled in them. There was, however, considerable mash on the premises, which the officers were obliged to leave, as it could not be removed, and no means were at hand to destroy the casks. The stills were carried away. Back of No. 1541 Salmon street a still was found in operation. It was torn from its foundation, and taken with the others to a bonded warehouse. About fifty hogsheads of mash were found in different parts of the district.

—The city contest case was continued yesterday, when the counsel for contestants having asked the court to throw out the vote of the first hour in the Sixth division, Seventeenth ward, because the election was conducted by only a portion of the officers, several persons, whose names appear on the list of voters during the hour, were called and testified that they voted the Democratic ticket.

—A man, apparently 80 years old, fell dead yesterday in one of the passenger cars at Seventeenth and Pine streets. He was dressed in an entire suit of blue cloth. From papers found on him having the name of James McCord written upon them, that is believed to have been his name.

—A meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association, with reference to making the arrangements for the grand demonstration which takes place in West Chester on June 2, was held last evening in the District Court room. Major Richard M. Ellis presided, and Dr. I. J. Clark acted as secretary. The committee to provide transportation, music, etc., reported that all the necessary preliminaries had been arranged for the occasion. The meeting then adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 139¾.

—An excursion party has left St. Louis for California.

—Canadians are flocking to Kansas to settle permanently.

—James Dascy shot and fatally wounded James Millady, in Brooklyn, yesterday.

—A violent storm blew down four houses in St. Louis on Friday. One life was lost.

—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met at New York yesterday.

—One McEttrich has successfully finished the feat of walking one hundred miles within twenty-four hours, in Boston.

—The interests of the Union Pacific Railroad were discussed yesterday by Secretary Boutwell and Mr. Chittenden.

—Seven men were overcome by the heat in Harrisburg yesterday. They were participants in the firemen's parade.

—The Indian Commission assembled at the Indian Bureau in Washington yesterday. The Commission will remain in session for several days.

—The steamer Cora S. was sunk on her trip between Cincinnati and the Arkansas river, on Tuesday morning. There was a valuable cargo on board.

—Keokuk, Chief of the Sac and Fox Indian tribes, called on Secretary Boutwell yesterday. Strange as it may appear, his visit in nowise affected the price of gold or United States bonds.

—The letter on the Alabama claims, which appeared in the London *Times* on the 12th inst., signed an "American Citizen," and which exercised a soothing influence upon the English mind, was written by Senator Grimes.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 26.—The Derby was won by Pretender, who was recently winner of the two thousand guineas at Newmarket, who beat Ruy Gomez by a short head, the Drummond being third, a length behind Gomez. Twenty-two horses ran, and the remainder finished in the following order:—Duke of Beaufort, Rupert, Rysworth, Alpenstock, Martyrdom, King Coppetua, Thorwalsden, Defender, Ethus, Devere, Perry, Down, The Ægean, Border Knight, Lord Hawthorn, Neufchatel, Tenedos, Jasman, Ladas and Belladrum. Distance run, mile and a half, weight carried, 122 pounds; time, 2 minutes 52 seconds; value of stakes, £6900 sterling. There was probably a quarter of a million of persons on the ground. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Teck were present. The Epsom town plate was won by Conrad. The Bentwick place was won by Myisotis.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—Midnight.—The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting to-night, and voted an address of welcome to Mr. Motley, the American Minister. Mr. Patterson, in a speech in support of the vote, regretted the failure of the law officers to prevent the escape of the Alabama. He said the precedent was bad and the maritime interests of England were to suffer from it. If moderate compensation would cancel this precedent, he would rejoice if it were granted.

MADRID, May 26.—The Cortes is now debating the clauses in the Constitution which refer to the colonies. Senor Castelar, alluding to Cuba, said if Spain had followed the example of England in respect to Canada, by granting the liberties which the colonies now claim for themselves, the outbreak in Cuba would have been prevented.

Serrano replied that General Dulce granted the required liberties when he entered the Cuban Government, but party spirit blinded some of the inhabitants to the intentions of the Home Government. By a demonstration of physical force, the rebellion had been suppressed, but moral disorder was disappearing very slowly. When the normal state of the island is restored, the Home Government, in conjunction with the Deputies of Cuba, will suppress slavery, and punish all persons engaged in the slave trade.

PARIS, May 26.—An accurate classification of the members of the new Corps Legislatif cannot yet be made, as all the elections have not been decided, and the returns are incomplete. In fifty-nine districts the result is so close that a ballot is necessary. Of those candidates whose election is sure, forty-one were not members of the last Chamber. The opposition gain six new members, but lose three old ones. Dreole and Estange are elected.

FLORENCE, May 26.—Fourteen arrests have been made at Leghorn in connection with the attempted assassination of Colonel Grenville. It has been ascertained that political animosity, growing out of the conduct of Colonel Grenville at the siege of Rome, in 1849, was the cause of the assault.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

CEDARVILLE, May 26, via Xenia, Ohio.—In the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the report of the Committee on the Theological Seminary, declaring vacant the Professorship of the Rev. Dr. Wiley, of Philadelphia, dividing the lectures and salary between the other two professors, was adopted.

James Smythe, Commissioner, presented the report of Dr. Wylie, as Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, appointing George H. Stuart, Treasurer under the charter, and asking approval for his eminent services to the Church. Tabled.

The Board of Foreign Missions reported resolutions to reorganize the Board, and allow discretion in regard to location. Accepted.

A memorial was presented from some members of the Cedarville congregation and others, petitioning that as an honest difference of opinion existed on the Psalmody question, and some always had and would sing otherwise, suitable action be taken to make it a matter of Christian forbearance.

On motion of Dr. Steel, of Philadelphia, petitioners were referred to the action of Synod in 1866 and 1868, imperatively enforcing the Psalmody. Some of the above petitioners had been cited and tried by the Cedarville session for singing hymns at Methodist revivals.

The Synod adjourned to meet at Cincinnati on the third Wednesday of May, 1870. The vote for Cincinnati was 22, for Philadelphia, 12.

THE ANNAPOLIS ACADEMY.

Proficiency of the Cadets—Practice Ashore and Afloat—Distinguished Visitors Present.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 26.—The exercises at the Naval Academy, yesterday afternoon, consisted of battalion infantry drill, under command of Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Gillett; howitzer and mortar practice, and in the evening a grand gymnastic tournament, boxing, wrestling, flying trapeze, and Zouave drill, which was concluded about 11 o'clock, when a brilliant dance commenced, led off by Mrs. Admiral Porter and Commander Gillett. Dancing was kept up until 3 o'clock this morning. This forenoon President Grant, with Admiral Porter, rode over Strawberry Hill, the farm last year purchased by the Government and annexed to the Naval Academy grounds. A fine shell road has been made through the grounds, and the President and Admiral enjoyed the ride. The latter held the ribbons.

At 11 o'clock the exercises at the Academy commenced with practice of seamanship—in sail unfurling, reefing, tacking ship, furling sails, etc.—on the sloop Dale, which was moored alongside the wharf, under the stern of the old ship Constitution, from the quarterdeck of which the President, Admiral Porter, Secretary Borie, and the Board of Visitors witnessed the exercises. Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Admiral Porter, and other ladies were present. There were about two hundred and twenty-five middies exercising on the Dale. The exercises concluded at noon. Exercises in seamanship will be continued this afternoon. The President leaves for Washington at 3:30 to-day.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR.

An Important Opinion Relative to National Banks Adopting the Old State Bank System.

The following opinion has just been promulgated:—

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 16, 1869.—SIR:—In your letter of April 6, 1869, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency of the same date, calling attention to his letter of October 18, 1868, and referring to a letter of the late Secretary of the Treasury to my predecessor of October 16, 1868, you request my advice upon the points presented therewith, which have been carefully considered, and upon which I am now prepared to submit my opinion. The Comptroller states in his letter of April 6 that he is informed, and has reason to believe, that quite a number of national banks in the city and State of New York, in order to avoid the restrictions and limitations imposed by act of Congress, contemplate a return to the State system, under what they now call the enabling act, passed by the Legislature of that State for that purpose; and in his letter of October 15, 1868, he states that the President and directors of the National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, an institution organized under act of Congress to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, passed June 3, 1864, claim to have converted their bank into a State banking association, under the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, April 20, 1862, entitled "An act enabling national banking associations to become State banking associations," etc., and that by virtue of such conversions they are absolved from all allegiance and responsibility as a national bank to this office, and to the requirements of the act of Congress. I am of the opinion that it is not within the power of the Legislature of New York to alter, modify, add to, or diminish the powers, duties or liabilities created in or conferred upon a banking association established under act of Congress. The powers, privileges, and duties of a corporated body are wholly derived from the sovereignty which gave it existence. The Legislature of New York may undoubtedly incorporate or provide by law for the incorporation of banking associations in that State; but banking associations thus created are new and distinct bodies corporate, with which corporations deriving their existence from the United States cannot be merged, or in any manner identified, without authority of Congress. Any lawful contract which a national banking association might make with a private person, or with another corporation, may undoubtedly be made with a corporation established by the State of New York for banking purposes, and authorized by that State to enter into such a contract on the dissolution of a national banking association, in the manner provided by the laws of the United States. The property of such an association may be disposed of by its owners to any other parties competent by the local law to receive such transfer, so far as the restrictions, liabilities, and duties imposed by act of Congress upon the corporation winding up its affairs will admit.

But it seems to me that it is a misuse of language to say that the National Banking Association is in any sense changed into a banking corporation created by the laws of the State and merged in it, and I can perceive no authority existing in the Legislature of New York by which the property of the national corporation shall, by act of law and without any conveyance or transfer, be vested and become the property of such State banking association. The statutes of New York city, indeed, provide for the creation of a corporation, clothed with the capacity to receive a transfer of property in such manner as the Legislature of the State may determine, and as far as its capacity to receive is concerned, the Legislature of that State has full control over the subject, but the creation of the capacity on the new corporation is an entirely different thing from the attempt to transfer from the national corporation its property. The powers and mode of action of the national corporation depend wholly upon the action of the National Legislature. I am further of the opinion that when a national banking association has taken the proper measures for its own dissolution in conformity with its articles of association, and under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1864, such resolution is not complete until the necessary action has been taken for the redemption of its circulating notes, either by actually redeeming them and surrendering them to the Comptroller of the Currency, or by depositing an amount of Treasury notes with him adequate to their redemption, as provided by that act, and that until these acts are completed the existence of the national banking association continues under the law; that its capital cannot be lawfully distributed among its shareholders, or transferred to any other person or body corporate; that it remains under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency in the manner and to the extent prescribed by act of Congress to the same extent as before its liquidation commenced; that it is still required to make regular and proper reports and returns of its condition to the Comptroller in the manner required by the statute; that it is subject to the penalty which the statute provides for a failure to make such returns; that its obligation to keep its reserve of lawful money still continues; that its directors must still be the owners of so much of its capital stock as the statute directs, and that it is unlawful to endanger the lien of the United States upon its assets by a transfer of them, without other consideration than the transformation of a new banking association by the same stockholders. It follows as a consequence that whatever remedies the act of Congress gives for a violation of its provisions may be pursued by the Comptroller of the Currency, whether such a remedy is to be found in obtaining a decree of forfeiture and the appointment of a receiver, by the exaction and collection of penalties only on injunction from a court of equity, to restrain acts from which loss or danger to the rights of the United States may be reasonably apprehended, will depend, of course, upon the special facts of the case, and upon the nature and extent of the violations of its corporate duty, which the national banking association, undertaking to dissolve its corporate existence and liquidate its affairs, may be found to commit. I return herewith the papers transmitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. HOAR, Attorney-General.

To Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM NEW YORK.

Proceedings of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The business session opened with prayer by the Moderator, the usual devotional exercises having been held at the Church of the Covenant in connection with the other Assembly. Before taking up the order of the day, which was reported by the committee to correspond with the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, a communication was read from the proper officers of Long Island to the effect that the decoration of soldiers' graves would take place, according to previous announcement, on the 30th inst., but that no decorating ceremony would take place. It concluded with an invitation to the Assembly to attend at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

It was reported also from Long Island Presbytery that it had rejected the proposed union on the basis proposed. It was hoped by the presbytery, however, that a union would be consummated on the common standard without referring the subject again to presbyteries. The first order of the day was taken up at ten o'clock. The report of the Committee on Disabled Ministers' Fund was presented to the house by Dr. W. R. Marshall, chairman. Total amount devoted to this object during the year, including interest on permanent fund and contributions taken, was $39,840, an increase of $6850 on last year. Of this amount, $3609 remain in the treasury. The report concluded with the following:—

Resolved, That in the constant and increasing prosperity of this cause the General Assembly recognizes, both with the approbation of the Master and an emphatic intimation of the churches, the duty to prosecute the scheme vigorously and sustain it liberally.

Resolved, That, believing its object but imperfectly attained, the General Assembly earnestly reiterates the injunctions which in former years it laid upon churches and presbyteries.

The report was discused at large by Dr. Hale, Rev. Mr. Plumley, and Rev. Theodore Strong. The importance of the subject, in view of the words "Inasmuch as ye do it to one of these little ones, ye do it to me," was recognized.

Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Nashville, spoke of the deficiency in the salary of ministers. He said that in his vicinity there was an actual want of the necessaries of life.

Rev. Mr. Fox added to what had been said his hearty approval and sympathy, and recommended that a fund, in addition to the present amount of $24,000, be set apart for the object of helping needy ministers.

Discussion was interrupted by Dr. Blackwood, who wished the order deferred for the hearing of delegates from corresponding bodies. It was so decided, and the report will be resumed at another time.

New School Assembly—Sixth Day.

The New School General Assembly met this morning as usual. The first hour was occupied in holding a joint prayer meeting of the two assemblies, which was presided over by Rev. Dr. Fowler, Moderator of the New School Assembly. The Moderator announced that Rev. Dr. Torbitt, of Utica, one of the delegates to this body, was missing, he not having been seen since yesterday morning, when he left the house No. 151 Lexington avenue. His absence has caused his friends great alarm.

A communication was received from Kings County Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, inviting the delegates to unite in the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves on Monday, May 31, at 3 P. M., at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Rev. Dr. Kendall, secretary of the Permanent Committee on Home Missions; Rev. Dr. Hatfield, secretary of the Permanent Committee on Freedmen; Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, secretary of the Permanent Committee on Churches Election; and Rev. Dr. Atterbury, secretary of the Permanent Committee on Education, addressed the assembly, giving full and interesting particulars of the doings and needs of their respective committees.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 34	MOON RISES	9 23
SUN SETS	7 21	HIGH WATER	3 26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	May 8
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 11
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	May 12
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	May 13
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 14
America	Bremen	New York	May 15
Allemannia	Havre	New York	May 15
Main	Southampton	New York	May 18
Tarita	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 18
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	May 18

FOR EUROPE.

Sameria	New York	Liverpool	May 27
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	May 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 29
France	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Kedar	New York	Liverpool	May 29
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Russia	New York	Liverpool	June 2
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 2
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 9
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12
Bellona	New York	London	June 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	May 27
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 27
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	May 29
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	May 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. brig Venedy, Muller, Dublin, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, Ponce, P. R., J. Mason & Co.
Brig Maud Potter, Shields, St. John, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Tugs Hudson, Nichols, and Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Gen. Connor, Cousins, 13 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Jas. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. to Morshon & Cloud.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nichols, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE DE GRACE, May 27.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
M. B. Hicks, with lumber to Malone & Co.
Martha McConkey, with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Francis Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
H. C. Patterson, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Harvey & Showers, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Chas. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Manhattan, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John O. Baker, Spear, for Philadelphia, was in the river, Liverpool, 11th inst.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, at Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst., from New York.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 24th instant.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 24th instant.
Steamship Pioneer, Barratt, from Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 1679 bbls. rosin, 597 do. spirits turpentine, 224 do. tar, 156 do. pitch, 54 do. crude turpentine, 14 do. vegetables, 4 do. iron, 4 pcs. timber, 400 feet lumber, juniper), 180 bush peanuts, 5519 juniper belts, 30,500 shingles, 5 bales rags, 1 do. cotton, 1 bbl. iron, 3 boxes mdse, and 41 empty ale packages.
Steamer Millville, Rencar, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Furus, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Mary's, Ga., 18th inst., with 150,000 feet lumber.
Schr Peter, was loading at Singapore 13th ult., for Philadelphia, at £3 5s. per ton all round.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, at Georgetown, D. C., 24th inst., from New York.
Schr Georgia, Cottrill, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Mary's, Ga., 18th inst., with 135,000 feet lumber.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Austrian Government has given notice that in a short time a lightvessel will be placed off Grado, near Fort Primero, Bay of Trieste.

The light will be a fixed white light, with red flashes every two minutes (unless the movement of the vessel cause the duration of this interval to alter), elevated 31 feet above the sea, and in clear weather the white light should be seen from a distance of 10 miles, and the red light 8 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the fourth order.

The vessel will be moored in five fathoms; she will be without masts, but the light will be exhibited from an octagonal iron tower in the centre, and vessel and tower will be painted white. Position (from the Austrian Lights List), lat. 45 40 N., long. 13 23 East from Greenwich.

Also, that further notice will be given of the date of exhibition.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

REMOVAL

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

HAVING REMOVED FROM

NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street,

Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. [3 11thm§

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1869.

This is to give notice, That on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD J. ETTING, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at 520 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. M. GREGORY,
5 13 th3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARIA CARTER, a Minor.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES CARTER, Guardian of the Estate of MARIA CARTER, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 430 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
5 22 stuth 5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS,
5 18 12t Attorney pro Libellant.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 500 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
2 3§ Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, May 27, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Ducheane	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 29, at 9 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 1, at 11 A.M.
City of Paris, Saturday, June 5, at 9 A. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 26§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

BUY THE BEST. QUINTON TOMATOES FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

These canned Tomatoes have already acquired the highest reputation for the solidity and pure natural flavor of the Tomatoes, and large size of the can, making them at once the best goods both for consumers and dealers.

Sold by all Grocers and Market-men.

Factory, Cumberland county, New Jersey.

Agency, No. 45 N. WATER Street, Philada.

5 21 1m QUINTON PACKING COMPANY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN F. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also WOOL SACKS.
2 25

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way 30 1m*

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MRS. F. MORDAUNT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 29,
at 2 o'clock.
By permission of Mrs. JOHN DREW, Lessee of the Arch Street Theatre,
THE ARCH STREET THEATRE COMPANY
AND
DODWORTH'S ORCHESTRA
have kindly volunteered their services.

By permission of Messrs. CARNCROSS & DIXEY, Lew Simmons, George Charles, and E. N. Slocum, of
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTREL TROUPE,
have volunteered their services, together with a host of other artists, who will appear upon this occasion.

The performance will commence at 2 o'clock with an Overture by

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869.

"THE RING AND THE GOVERNOR."

Our enterprising contemporary, the *Morning Post*, has at last achieved something worthy of its ambition, has given a startling proof of possessing an amount of penetration for which, we fear, none of its warmest admirers have heretofore given it credit. It prints this morning a galloping leader, with the remarkably antithetical caption of "The Ring and the Governor," in the course of which it rides rough-shod over Colonel Alexander K. McClure, The Evening Telegraph, the anti-Geary ring, the bandits and mercenaries of the political world, and the very head and front of all offending since the world began—the Devil himself. The Chevalier McClure is the first victim that is made to bite the dust, but the same tilt which fells him unhorses ourselves. At this mishap we cannot complain. If people will persist in keeping bad company, they must not repine when the whole crew comes to grief. Yet the *Post* evidently entertains a kindly feeling towards us, separate and apart from all our affiliations; for, in denouncing the dastardly conspiracy between the Chevalier, the anti-Geary ring, the political bandits and mercenaries, and the Evil One, as above enumerated, it applies to us the term "respectable" in expressing its regret at discovering us in the centre of the ill-conditioned group.

But to the point. The *Post* says:—"We are told—on good authority, too—that *Mr.* McClure"—this clipping of the military buttons from the Chevalier's coat is "the most unkindest cut of all"—"that Mr. McClure is the author of those very savage attacks on Governor Geary which appeared in The Evening Telegraph." Now, in common with the cashiered Chevalier, we had hoped that the *Post* would not be able to penetrate so far, to creep through all the barriers which we had erected about our sanctum, and trifle with the secrets of our editorial heart. As an additional security against such a successful scrutiny, when the Chevalier made his famous pilgrimage to the national capital, just previous to the inauguration of President Grant, in the interest of his exiled friend, ex-Governor Curtin, we secured his services, at an enormous expense, to write two or three articles abusive of himself and his mission in the roundest terms. In penning these articles, the Chevalier gave abundant proof of his admirable command of savageness, which accounts for the savage manner in which he recently assailed the Governor in these columns, and which, we submit to the *Post* people, is in the nature of cumulative evidence towards fastening upon him the authorship of "the very savage attacks" in question. As we have said, we had hoped that these preliminary assaults upon himself would suffice to pull the wool over the eyes of the world in general and of the *Post* in particular. But, inasmuch as the *Post* has succeeded in penetrating the affectation of secrecy, we are minded to follow its example in an assumption of good nature, by exposing to the public the ingenuous manner in which the Chevalier attempted to cover up his tracks.

After demolishing McClure, the *Post* rushes in full tilt at the whole demoralized ring of which he was the manipulator. "The members of the ring," says the *Post*, "denounced him (Governor Geary) because they could not use him, and this city was the headquarters of all the malcontents, adventurers, and political bandits who sought the Governor's overthrow." These disreputable characters sought, but failed to find a candidate. "All the men whom they approached turned coldly away." Failing in this direction they next turned their attention in another direction, and "set to work to make a Ring convention," trusting to "luck or the Devil" for a candidate. They circulated stories, invented falsehoods, used arguments, captured The Evening Telegraph—and behold their discomfiture! "*The entire city delegation is a unit for his (Geary's) renomination!*" But the crowning iniquity of the conspiracy of which The Evening Telegraph has become the tool, is the attempt of the discomfited "political mercenaries" to flank and capture the Governor, now that his nomination and election are ensured, and then to apportion out among themselves all the fat things in the flesh-pots, to the dismay and disgust of the "only original" supporters of Governor Geary, who swear by the *Post*, and read The Telegraph occasionally only, simply because it is "respectable" and does not take Colonel McClure into full and regular pay.

Now, *imprimis*, we excuse both the zeal and the exuberance of our morning contemporary. The editor of the *Post*, over his own signature, has confessed that he was indebted to Governor Geary's Attorney-General for material assistance in time of pressing need. How could we expect him, under these circumstances, to sit quietly by while a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Governor and his accommodating Attorney-General was being organized under his very nose? The editor of the *Morning Post* is human, good-natured, conscientious, and, shall we not add, grateful?

Moreover, he occasionally stumbles upon the truth in this matter, and when he announces the discovery of an anti-Geary ring, with Colonel McClure at his head, and Mann, Curtin, and others of that ilk in the ranks, we fear that he has so stumbled. But he goes far astray when he pricks up his ears to listen to our words as coming from the mouth-piece of this particular ring. We think that our columns have contained, from time to time, abundant proof that we have quite as little regard for the McClure ring as for the Geary ring, that we will oppose the nomination of General Harry White or any other of McClure's retainers with quite as much earnestness as we have opposed and still oppose the renomination of Governor Geary.

Finally, when the *Post* asserts that "the entire city delegation is a unit for Geary's renomination," we do not deny the incontestable fact, but we do make bold to declare that this fact does not signify that the people of this city desire the renomination and re-election of Governor Geary. Everybody, the editor of the *Post* as well as ourselves, knows how our delegate elections have been managed in the past, and how they were manipulated on the 11th and 12th instants. Under the present system the whole thing is a miserable farce, enacted by the mercenaries and bandits who hang about the Republican camp. In the face of the unmistakable sentiments of the mass of the party in this city and throughout the State, it is entitled to no significance, and we fear the mercenaries and the bandits will discover this fact when they come to the division of their spoils. We have opposed, as we still oppose, the renomination of Governor Geary, not because Alexander K. McClure is in arms against him, not because the bandits and the mercenaries have rallied around him, not because luck and the Devil propose to set up a rival candidate against him, not because the gratitude of the *Post* brings it to his rescue, not because any discomfited ring has attempted to flank and capture him, but simply and solely because he is unfit for the exalted position which he now holds, and has proved himself so unfit to the satisfaction of the weight and respectability of the party which placed him in office three years ago.

THE PROPOSED WELCOME TO MR. MOTLEY.

It seems that the whole British nation is not demented by Sumner's speech against the Alabama treaty, notwithstanding the insane tone of their journals and leading orators. A cable telegram from Liverpool announces that the Chamber of Commerce of that city has voted an address of welcome to Mr. Motley, the American Minister, and the true policy of our cozening cousins on the other side of the Atlantic was very well expressed by an orator who advocated this action. He said that "he regretted the failure of the law officers to prevent the escape of the Alabama," that "*the precedent was bad, and the maritime interests of England were to suffer from it,*" and that "if moderate compensation could cancel this precedent, he would rejoice if it were granted." The ideas expressed in these brief sentences are by no means novel, but they have never been presented in a more condensed and comprehensive form, and there is deep significance in their utterance before an audience of the British merchants and shipowners of the great seaport of the realm. It was capital sport for many of these gentry, during the war, to see American merchantmen gobbled up by piratical cruisers, until the commercial flag of their great rival was nearly banished from the seas, where it had become a formidable competitor for supremacy! It was delightfully convenient to wage a cruel and cowardly ocean war, in which heavy blows could be dealt without immediate danger of a return; and to build, man, and equip Confederate privateers for the express purpose of placing every American ship in peril while every English ship was safe! It was charming to say to Semmes, "Here is money, here are stores, here is a fast-sailing vessel, here is cannon and ammunition, in short, everything you need to fit you out better than the most notorious demon of the waves that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. Take them freely—all we ask in return is that you will banish the stars and stripes from the highways of commerce, and thus enable us to boast once more that Britannia rules the waves." It is true that they went through the form of subscribing to a Confederate loan, but it was eagerly taken at or about par when United States bonds could not be sold in England at any price, not on account of its attractiveness as an investment, but because it supplied the most available machinery for contributing British money to the support of the rebellion, and for sustaining the Confederate army on land and the Confederate navy on sea, in their efforts to annihilate the Great Republic. The failure of this nefarious scheme, and the triumph of the Union despite the combined efforts of its foreign foes, have awakened, not remorse, not a slumbering sense of justice, not magnanimity, but a lively fear that this treachery may "come home to roost:" that if Fenianism should become formidable, or India irritable, or France ferocious, hundreds of British merchantmen may be captured by Yankee Alabamas; and that the system of international law or comity which was founded in iniquity may, under the new application of its principles, bring dire distress upon its authors. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce might well rejoice in an opportunity to "cancel this precedent" by granting "moderate compensation," but it is neither the desire nor the interest of the American people to accept a paltry pittance as a full atonement for the large volume of British insults and British injuries. We can far better afford to wait, leaving the whole question open, than to make an immediate settlement on a discreditable basis.

While the Liverpool address of welcome is a gratifying indication that the merchants of that city do not join in the senseless clamor against America, we have sufficient faith in Mr. Motley's good sense to believe that he will carefully abstain from imitating even in a remote degree the servile example of his predecessor. The true ambassador carries with him, wherever he goes, the atmosphere of his native land. He can be toasted without becoming a toady, or be received with frowns without quaking with fear. He goes abroad to defend and promote the interests of his countrymen, and, if necessary, to utter unpalatable truths, rather than to play the part of an obsequious courtier. It is better for England, as well as the United States, that the questions at issue should be discussed in a candid spirit, and that the American side of the controversy should be as clearly expressed at the Court of St. James as it is in the national councils at Washington.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Before the adjournment of Congress, the House of Representatives arranged a pleasant summer tour for its Ways and Means Committee, by authorizing them to make investigations into existing deficiencies, with a view to the revision of the tariff. This arrangement allows the gentlemen of the committee to travel over the country; and the sum of ten thousand dollars, which was appropriated for their expenses, ought to be sufficient to enable them to hear and see a great deal that will be useful in influencing legislation next winter. It is not, of course, to be expected that these gentlemen will overburden themselves with hard work during the summer, and they may be expected to pursue their investigations in a leisurely manner. This, however, will afford them an opportunity to digest what facts they are able to pick up; and if the committee has really entered upon its task with a sincere desire to benefit the revenue system of the Government, they cannot fail to accomplish much good, and the money will be well expended.

It is certain that the present tariff laws and custom house regulations are anything but satisfactory. The Government does not receive the revenue from this source that it ought, and onerous taxation in other directions is necessary in order to make up the deficiencies. Favor, too, is shown to certain interests which have no particular claim upon the regards of Congress, but which are represented annually at Washington by a powerful lobby influence, and the arrangement of some of the tariff schedules appeared to be dictated by nothing more than caprice and venal favoritism. To do exact justice in such a matter is probably impossible under any circumstances, but even a cursory examination of our present tariff will convince any one that a vast improvement might be made, and the Treasury benefited by a readjustment of the scale of duties.

Even more important than this, however, is the faithful collection of the revenues of the Government, and the stoppage of the various leaks by which the money of people is diverted into the pockets of the thieves in office, whose fidelity to the party in power is gauged by their opportunities for plunder. The committee has plenty of work cut out for it, and if the investigation is prosecuted with the utmost diligence, it will perhaps be impossible to learn all that might be learned. Much useful information, however, can be collected between now and the time for the assembling of Congress, and all who are at all interested in our procuring an efficient and equitable revenue code should give the committee all the aid in their power in the matter of collecting information. To this end it would, perhaps, be advisable for those who have any modifications in the existing law to suggest to submit their views in writing, and our merchants and others should look at the matter in a broad and liberal spirit, with a view to the good of the whole country. The committee, during their visits to the great commercial centres, will be brought in contact with men who are strangers to the Capitol lobbies, but who represent the real interests and opinions of the substantial business concerns of the nation far better than do those who button-hole members of Congress session after session. It is these that pay the revenues of the Government, and who need protection from foreign competition, home rascality, and unjust favoritism in the arrangement of the tariff. Among them will undoubtedly be found a sufficient diversity of opinion as to what is necessary to be done, but if the committee will give them a hearing, and consider what they advise, it cannot fail to pick up some ideas of real value.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Great care and wisdom have been evinced in the selection of the new Indian Commissioners. They are justly eminent for integrity, benevolence, and practical wisdom, and they will bring to their delicate task intellectual and moral qualities of the highest order. If it is possible to save the aborigines from the annihilation which is rapidly approaching, and to prevent the repetition of the wrongs and outrages which hitherto caused such terrible distress in frontier settlements, among both the red and white races, this commission should be able to discover and apply the appropriate remedy. For once, all the departments of government are heartily in accord on the Indian question. Congress has conferred large discretionary powers upon the commission; the President has placed a descendant of the aborigines at the head of the Indian Bureau. Many incapable or corrupt agents have been removed. No equally favorable opportunity for a thorough reform was ever presented. If it is practicable to protect the adventurous pioneer, and at the same time save the Indian from the contact with civilization which has hitherto proved so fatal, we think this difficult task will be achieved by the gentlemen who are now undertaking it.

Remarkable, Very.—The New York *World* of yesterday devoted nearly a full page to the enumeration of the horrors of a single day—"a most remarkable day in history," as it styles it. The head-lines prefixed to the article are instructive, running in this fashion:—"A Day of Horrors—Sinking of Two Steamboats and Explosion of Another in New York Harbor—Terrible Fire at Hunter's Point—Ten Thousand Barrels of Petroleum Consumed—A Millionaire Cuts his Throat—Reported Defalcations in the Produce Exchange and in a Brooklyn Bank—Determined Suicide at Tarrytown—Another Mystery Discovered in the East River." In addition to this category, the same issue of the paper in question contained reports of the Coroner's investigations into two or three other horrors. A pleasant place to live in New York must be, indeed. What is an occasional Twitchell case to this grand array of sensations? We fear Philadelphia must remain an "inland village" for some years to come. We are assuredly unequal to the metropolitan style of living in an intolerable hurry and dying with an involuntary rush.

Scalded Out.—On Sunday morning Mr. George Millspaugh and his family, who occupy rooms in the rear and over his store, at the corner of Third and Chambers streets, went to church, leaving the premises in charge of the servant. The latter went into the cellar soon after the family left, and on her return to the room in the rear of the store, from which a window opens on the Chambers street sidewalk, she found a lusty young fellow half way through the window, clambering into the room. The girl demanded of him some information as to his unexpected and unseemly intrusion, whereupon he roughly and ungallantly suggested that it was "none of her —— business." Not being able to agree with his view of the matter, the girl seized a dipper, and hastily filling it with boiling water standing on the stove, dashed the liquid in his face. With commendable discretion, the man beat a hasty retreat, exclaiming that he was scalded—which, it is satisfactory to know, was probably the case—and, pausing for an instant to wipe his face, he made off at a rapid rate of speed.—*Newburg (N. Y.) Journal.*

—The ex-Johnson postmaster of Helena, M. T., is only ten thousand dollars short in his accounts.

—A tumbler of water drawn from the Bridgeport Aqueduct lately contained one eel, one lizard, one blood-sucker, *et al.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE REV. DR. McILVAINE, OF THE College of New Jersey, has consented to deliver, at the invitation of some of our citizens, an address on the relations of Christianity to the social problems of the day, and especially to our industrial independence, at the Hall of the University, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, on SATURDAY EVENING, 29th instant, at 8 o'clock. The public is respectfully invited. 5 27 3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,

HER FIRST LECTURE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE, ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

TITLE—NOTHING UNREASONABLE.

HER LAST APPEARANCE PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA.

ADMISSION, 25 Cts. RESERVED SEATS, 50 Cts.

Private boxes in balcony (holding six persons), $3. Proscenium boxes, $5. Doors open at 7, lecture at 8 o'clock. The sale of reserved seats will commence at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, the 29th instant, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. my26 tf

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

CLOTHING.

The Minister's Donation Party.

A reverend gentleman's congregation
Took a notion to make him a fine "*donation;*"
And so, assembling in fullest force,
They brought the things to his house, of course.

They spread the table, and placed upon it,
For the minister's wife, a bran new bonnet;
Two big wax dolls, with rich blonde curls,
For two of the minister's little girls.

'Twas a merry time, and, don't you see?
They staid at the minister's house to tea;
And they made some clothes, and brought some toys
For each of the minister's little boys.

They thought of an economical plan
To make a gift for the clergyman;
And what in the world do you suppose?
They tried to make him a suit of clothes!

When he put them on he said, "Oh! dear!
What a horrible botch they've made. Look here!
The vest's too skimp; the coat, how it pinches!
The pants too short by about six inches!"

And when in the pulpit, he looked so queer
That the ladies who made them said, "Oh! dear!
We'd better not botch clothes any more,
But buy them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Store!"

The ladies may try their hands on their own clothes, and make a great success; but it is a good idea to let ROCKHILL & WILSON try their hands at making their friends of the male sex look handsome.

It is a great deal cheaper to buy clothes at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S than to buy the stuff and have it made up at home. And you are always sure of a neat fit when you come to

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HICKS'
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
SO CELEBRATED
FOR FINE
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESTABLISHED AUGUST 1, 1840. 5 1 stuth1m4p

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECE VING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
ALBERT BISCUITS,
Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.
These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.
FOR SALE BY
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7½rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—CERTAINLY, KATE, BY ALL means go in FIFTH Street, below German, to DOUGHERTY'S Parasol Store, first. 5 27 3t*

LOST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Franklin Fire Insurance Company for renewal of perpetual policy 28,140, dated June 22, 1859, for $400 issued to the Trustees of the Shiloh Baptist Church, which has been lost or mislaid. The finder will please return it to T. A. MANNING, Chairman, etc., No. 1913 CHRISTIAN Street. 5 26 6t*

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS deposited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to call at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and FILBERT Streets, and pay charges on the same, or they will be sold at auction at No. 227 South street, on Monday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock. 5 26-10t*

$15,000, $12,000, AND $10,000 TO LOAN on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street. 5 27 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 ⅌

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston,
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
5 12⅌

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS. — DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and by druggists everywhere. 5 18tuthsly

A WEEK IN NAPLES.—A LECTURE by the Rev. ROBERT C. MATLACK on THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock, in the CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, ELEVENTH and MOUNT VERNON. Adult Tickets, 50 cts.; Children's Tickets, 25 cts.

VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 30stuth6m

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." 12 4 tu th 1y⅌
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

OLD WHISKIES.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.'S
LIST OF
PURE RYE, WHEAT, and BOURBON WHISKIES

FINE OLD RYES—FREE.

12	bbls.	Stauffer	1848	103	bbls.	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), November (In heat since manufacture.)	1867
32	"	Robinson	1848				
40	"	Robinson	1854	100	"	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), November (In heat since December, 1868.)	1867
35	"	Stauffer	1854				
10	"	Bushong	1855	50	"	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), July	1867
20	"	Johnson	1856	100	"	J. A. Bowen, March (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867
15	"	Baker	1857				
30	"	Moore	1857	112	"	Houch, January (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867
58	"	Corbett	1859				
35	"	Moore	1859	104	"	Monticello, December, 1867, to January	1868
15	"	Moore	1860	75	"	Monticello, July	1868
22	"	Taylor (Kentucky)	1861	70	"	Mountain Rye, August and September	1868
100	"	Corbett	1860	55	"	Mount Carmel, January to May	1868
45	"	Young	1861	14	"	Mount Summit, January	1868
135	"	Bell	1861	67	"	Mount Vernon, May	1868
27	"	Poindexter (Kentucky)	1861	100	"	" " June	1868
30	"	Wellshontag	1862	50	"	" " July	1868
50	"	Moss	1862	48	"	" " September	1868
35	"	Kifer	1863	150	"	" " December	1868
75	"	Ballou	1864			(All above Mount Vernon in heat since date of manufacture.)	
35	"	Finch	1865				
170	"	Finch, October (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	100	"	Hugus & Co., May	1868
				15	"	Bortner, April	1868
80	"	Finch, October	1866	99	"	Dougherty, August	1867
100	"	Finch, November and December	1866	94	"	" August and September	1867
200	"	Finch, December (In heat since May, 1868.)	1866	260	"	" October	1867
				240	"	" November	1867
0	"	Young, July (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	33	"	Mountain Rye, June and July (In heat since October, 1867.)	1867
85	"	Mears, June to August (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	10	bbls.	Hicks, June and July (In heat since November, 1867.)	1867
95	"	Gerke, October (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	40	"	Fox, June	1867
				40	"	J. E. Foust & Bro., June, July, and August	1867
10	"	Marshall, April (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	100	"	Cold Spring, July	1867
				80	"	A. Overholt & Co., July (In heat since manufacture.)	1868
40	"	Fortune, April and May (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	100	"	Mount Vernon, January	1868
				50	"	" " March	1868
225	"	Murdock, Spring (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	40	"	" " April	1868
				100	"	" " May	1868
100	"	Bell, May (In heat since April, 1867.)	1866	200½	"	" " May	1868
				25	"	" " June	1868
318	"	Finch, January (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867	200½	"	" " June	1868
				190½	"	" " August	1868
200	"	Finch, February (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867	150	"	Dougherty, June	1868
				75	"	Gibson, February (In heat since manufacture.)	1868
200	"	Finch, March (In heat since April, 1867.)	1867				
				100	"	Gibson, March (In heat since manufacture.)	1868
89	"	Finch, April (In heat since manufacture.)	1867				
				100	"	Gibson, May (In heat since manufacture.)	1868
100	"	Finch, May (In heat since manufacture.)	1867				
				174	"	L. & S. Leonard, Nov., 1867, to June	1868
35	"	Finch, July (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	50	"	Thompson & Emory, April to July	1868
				173	"	W. H. Horn, fall, 1867, to July	1868
130	"	Finch, October (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	160	"	S. Yerty, Dec., 1867, to May	1868
				50	"	T. Moore & Son, Buffalo, October	1868
100	"	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), April (In heat since manufacture.)	1867	100	"	A. Overholt & Co., March	1868
88	"	Moore (Westmoreland county, Pa.), April and May (In heat since manufacture.)	1867				

FINE BOURBONS—FREE.

5	bbls.	J. Shawhan	1856	275	bbls.	T. J. Megibben, May to August	1867
5	"	Z. Ward	1859	50	"	Gray, Fall	1866
25	"	O. O. O.	1860	110	"	S. Gray, November and December	1867
30	"	P. Haley	1861	175	"	C. B. Cook, Spring	1868
88	"	R. P. Pepper	1861	300	"	Ashland, Spring	1868
140	"	T. J. Megibben, April	1866	400	"	Hobson, Spring	1868

FINE OLD WHEAT, ETC.—FREE.

70	bbls.	Young	1861	25	bbls.	Moore	1861
105	"	Y. P. M.	1864				

FINE PURE RYES—IN BOND.

200	bbls.	Mount Vernon, November	1868	200	bbls.	Mount Vernon, April	1868
275	"	" " December	1868	100½	"	" " April	1869
33⅓	"	" " December	1868	300	"	" " May	1869
600	"	" " January	1869	700	"	Dougherty, November	1868
200⅓	"	" " January	1869	500	"	A. Overholt & Co., March	1869
150	"	" " February	1869	400	"	" " April	1869
200⅓	"	" " February	1869	500	"	" " May	1869
400	"	" " March	1869				

FINE WHEAT—IN BOND.

100	bbls.	Dougherty, November	1868

VIRGINIA MOUNTAIN PURE RYE.

Having disposed of our entire product of Pure Rye at Hannisville Distillery up to June 1, we are hence prepared to make engagements for the future. Our Distillery Bonded Warehouse having a capacity of 18,000 barrels, and being heated to a temperature of 85 degrees, or more—all the year round—renders great advantages to parties who wish to store for improve ment.

H. S. HANNIS & CO.,
218 and 220 South FRONT Street.....Philadelphia.
48 BROADWAY.....New York.
72 and 74 BROAD and 1 CUSTOM HOUSE Streets.....Boston.
Distillery and Flour Mills, HANNISVILLE, Berkeley County, West Va.

PIANOS, ETC.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT.
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2⅌ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.
PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the wareroom of
BLASIUS BROS.,
5 27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To lay Water Pipe on Hedding and other streets.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized to lay a water pipe on the following streets:
Hedding street, from North to Barclay streets.
Bucknell street, from Brown to Parrish streets, Fifteenth ward.
Cherry street, from Nineteenth street to end of pipe east of Twentieth street, Tenth Ward.
Jackson street, from Tulip to Sepviva streets, Nineteenth ward.
Unity street, from end of pipe to Sellers street.
Sellers street, from Unity to Adams streets, and on Amber street to the Frankford Hosiery Mills, in the Twenty-third ward.
And Amber street, from Clearfield to Ann streets, in the Twenty-third ward.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twenty-fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
5 27 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

WINES.

CHOICE WINES.

We offer to our Trade one of the most choice lots of
VERY FINE AMONTILLADO
AND
RICH HIGH-GRADE SHERRIES
To be found in the country.

THEY ARE RARE WINES,
Imported Direct from Xeres,

For our own local trade, and which we offer by the cask, demijohn, gallon, dozen, or bottle, at the lowest cash prices.

An examination of these WINES is all we ask to insure the most perfect satisfaction to the customer.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
4 23 6m W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

OVER 100 PATTERNS OF
FANCY TOILET WARE,
AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
3 20 stuth3mrp No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Hilda" at the Walnut.

Last evening Mr. E. L. Davenport produced a new drama entitled *Hilda; or, The Pearl of Cavalry*, which has been adapted from a French piece, called *Cadet la Perle*, by Messrs. L. R. Shewell and F. Williams. This is a melodramatic play of the old-fashioned sort. The plot is an adaptation of a romantic story of the New York *Ledger* type, and the piece depends for success upon spirited and artistic acting rather than upon the ingenuity of the stage carpenter or machinist. The piece is an excellent one of its kind, and it is of a kind that lovers of the drama will be loth to lose. It is in just such plays that some of the best actors on the stage have achieved the greatest success, and this particular drama furnishes Mr. Davenport with a singularly fine *role* that is admirably suited to his forcible but elegant style of acting. Indeed, there is no actor in the country that can approach this gentleman in the better class of melodramas; and such parts as "Henri de Lorraine" he plays with a breadth and freedom adapted to the subject, but with a vigor of expression that is doubly effective from the total absence of rant or vulgarity, and which raises the character to the rank of a dramatic creation.

The story told in the play of *Hilda* is romantic, rather than sensational, in the modern acceptation of the term. "Henri de Lorraine" the Compte d'Harcourt, loves "Hilda," the daughter of a burgher. He is wounded in battle and by chance is carried to her home, when the physician asserts that his only chance for life is the infusion of fresh blood into his exhausted veins. "Hilda" offers herself, and her lover's life is saved almost at the expense of her own. He is made to believe that she is dead, and we next find him the leader of a band of revellers in a low cabaret in Paris, striving to drown the remembrances of the past in dissipation. The Cardinal Richelieu, however, designs an alliance between "Henri" and his niece, the "Duchesse de Puylaurens," but the lady having informed herself of his habits, wishes to decline the proposed match, and a meeting between "Hilda" and her lover, which accidentally takes place in the Cardinal's ante-room, induces her to take the girl under her protection and to bring about a reunion. "Henri" is made commander of the army, and achieves a great victory, which secures him the gratitude and favor of the King and Cardinal. The "Duchess," however, finds that she is in love with "Henri" herself, and the subsequent events turn upon the imprisonment of "Hilda" in a convent at her instance, her rescue by "Henri," the various plots and counterplots which the policy of the Cardinal and his niece put in action for the accomplishment of their purpose, and the final reunion of the lovers.

Some of the situations in the play are remarkably effective, although, from the rather careless manner in which it was performed last evening, they did not make the same impression that they would if worked up in proper style. Scarcely one of the actors knew their lines, and Mr. Davenport himself required the assistance of the prompter rather frequently. Making all due allowance for the difficulties of a first night and hasty preparation, the play was not given in the style that it should have been. This is to be regretted, as the piece is a good one: far better than the majority of those which the public are invited to patronize, and with reasonably good acting it could be made strikingly effective. To the general inefficiency of the support we must except Mrs. Walcot, who gave an admirable personation of the heroine, and Mr. Walcot, who acted the part of a Falstaffian poetaster with much ability. These artists are entitled to considerable credit, for while other members of the Walnut Street Company are too often careless and inattentive to the artistic requirements of their profession, Mr. and Mrs. Walcot almost invariably act well, and even in parts not suited to them they at least try to act. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that some weeks ago we received a note from one of the ladies of this theatre, complaining that we failed to notice her efforts. It is certainly an ungracious task to find fault with the actors under any circumstances, but habitual fault-finding would be unpleasant for all parties concerned; and the newspaper that would always speak the whole truth in matters of this kind would get the credit of being hypercritical, harsh, and ungenerous. There is not a paper in this city that does not pass over a great deal of execrably bad acting in silence, especially in cases where there does not appear to be any hope of effecting a reform. If we charitably say nothing, certainly no member of the profession has a right to complain, and those who are ambitious to obtain praise ought to do something to deserve it.

The drama of *Hilda* will probably work smoother this evening than it did yesterday, and we commend it to the attention of our play-goers. Mr. Davenport is an actor who deserves well of the public, and he ought to draw better houses than he has yet done during his present engagement.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear this evening in the drama of *Hilda, or the Pearl of Chivalry.*

To-morrow evening Mr. Davenport will have a benefit.

On Monday Mr. Joseph Jefferson will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Collins will appear this evening in the comedy of *The Nervous Man* and the farce of *Teddy the Tiler.*

To-morrow evening Mr. Collins will have a benefit.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Paris, or the Judgment* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow evening Miss Weatherby will have a benefit.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in *Florette the Cricket.*

MRS. F. MORDAUNT'S benefit, to take place at the Academy of Music on Saturday afternoon, will present a great variety of attractions which ought to attract a large audience. The Arch Street Theatre company and other popular artists will appear.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will lecture at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, on the subject of "Nothing Unreasonable." Miss Dickinson is about to leave for California, and this will be the only opportunity our citizens will have to hear her for some time. The sale of seats will commence to-morrow at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will appear at the Academy of Music on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 2 and 3, under the management of Max Strakosch, Esq. *Il Barbiere di Seviglia* and *Don Pasquale* will be performed.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

INDIA SEERSUCKER for Summer Suits,
FRENCH SIDEBAND DRILLING for Pantaloons,
WHITE TURKISH TOWELLING for Vests,
HANNOCKBURNS, LIGHT COLORS, for Suits,
LIGHT DIAGONAL CHEVIOTS, DARK COLORS, for Suits,
ALPACA LUSTRE, BLACK, for Coat and Vest,
and a splendid assortment of light French cassimere pantaloons goods, all new in style and of choice patterns, at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES On easiest terms, by W. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.
READ, AND SPEAK OF IT.
COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from five in the morning until nine at night.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR WEEKS, specially on goods for our sales. This is the way we get choice and durable things for our customers.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make Enormous Purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE, not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the article.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—BROWER.—On the 24th instant, by the Rev. William H. Formosa, EZEKIEL CLARKE to Miss M. ELIZABETH BROWER, all of Philadelphia.

MYERS—ACKLEY.—May 10, at the Parsonage of the Front Street M. E. Church, No. 1013 N. Front street, by Rev. T. W. Simpers, Mr. WILLIAM MYERS to Miss ELLEN ACKLEY, all of this city.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At his residence, Cheltenham, Montgomery county, on the evening of the 25th instant, WILLIAM V. ANDERSON.

The male friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral at North Laurel Hill, on Friday morning at 12 o'clock.

DE HAVEN.—On the morning of the 26th instant, SOPHIA M., widow of the late Holstein De Haven, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1803 Arch street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to North Laurel Hill.

McGOVERN.—On the 26th instant, MARY, wife of Patrick McGovern, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah Hunter, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 718 Belgrade street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at St. Anne's.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN
Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered
The Rates and Plans
OF THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY.

The only House in Philadelphia combining the above branches.

We keep the best PAPER HANGERS and UPHOLSTERERS in the city, and all our work is first-class.

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11 thstu3

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF TABLE GLASSWARE, EVERY DAY, AT TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S, NO. 707 CHESNUT Street.
3 29 stuth3mrp

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Batiste.
Cretonnes.
Parisiennes.
Tamises.
Mousselines.
French Bombazines.
English Bombazines.
Summer Bombazines.
ALSO,
French Alpacas.
Alpacas.
Glossy Mohairs.
Alpaca Poplins.
All-Wool Poplins.
Silk and Wool Poplins.
Irish Poplins.
Australian Crapes.
ALSO,
Berege Hernanis.
Tamise Hernani.
Camel's Hair Bareges.
Byzantines.
Crape Maretz.
English Grenadines.
Tamartines.
ALSO,
Silk Chaly.
Silk Grenadines.
Lyons Gros Grain Silks.
Lyons Taffeta Silks.
Foulard Silks.
French Jaconets.
French Organdies, Etc.

FOR SALE BY
BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,
Will find our stock of
WHITE GOODS
Very complete, embracing
THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES,
Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents,
TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.
As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

We have made this department of our business a specialty, and obtaining goods direct, can offer them at lowest prices, and in every variety.

PERKINS & CO.,
NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
5 13 thstu1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of
LAMA AND INDE LACES,
IN
POINTS, ranging from $10 to $100.
ROTUNDS, ranging from $25 to $75.
PALETOTS, ranging from $15 to $20.
CORSAGES, ranging from $10 to $25.
ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from $10 to $25.
3 27 3mrp SACQUES, ranging from $20 to $50.

RICH BLACK SILKS,
$1·75, $1·87½, and $2·00,
All purchased prior to the advance in gold, and sold at small profit
ON IMPORTATION COST.
A full line of SUPERIOR GRADES, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, and $3·50, and a line of ELEGANT GOODS at from $4·00 to $6·00 per yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
5 26 3t PHILADELPHIA.

RICH STRIPED GOODS,
ALL REDUCED.
We are offering all the popular styles of DRESS GOODS for Ladies, Misses, and Children at low prices.
Our cheap location enables us to offer decided advantages.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
5 26 3t PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
Lots of Fine Ginghams at 16 and 18 cents.
4-4 Chintzes at 18 cents.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
5 26 3t PHILADELPHIA.

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.
NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE
(Successor to Morriss & Hoffman).
Spring opening of Black Silks, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, etc.
Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·40.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c.
Lustre Alpacas, 50, 56, 62c.
Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, 81.
White Goods in great variety.
Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c.
Stripe Nainsook, 21, 25c.
White and Buff Piques, 25c.
Yard-wide Chintzes, 25c.
Spring Dress Goods, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, $1, $1·25.
Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 23 (at is 6

DRY GOODS.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m
N. B.—India Shawls alterdd, repaired, and cleaned.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Announce a fresh importation of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
For Gentlemen's Business and Summer Travelling Suits.
Also, a large and varied assortment of
WILFORD'S WHITE DUCKS.
WILFORD'S FIGURED DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BARNSLEY WHITE AND COLORED DRILLS.
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE MARSEILLES, for Gentlemen's Vests.
NEAT FIGURED LINENS AND DRILLS in great variety, for boys' wear, at low prices. 4 3 2mrp

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT
THE BULBS OF THE SUPERB
NEW FRENCH
HYBRID GLADIOLUS.
My collection stands unrivalled for extent and variety. All the newest varieties from France have been received, which, in addition to my own large stock, forms the largest assortment ever offered in this country.

The First Premium was Awarded

to my collection. These bulbs are of such easy cultivation, and flower so freely, that they are equally desirable for city or country gardens; and no other flower can excel them for variety and richness of tints. As an inducement to purchasers, the following assortments are offered:—
No. 1. Twelve good old varieties, with names... $2·50
No. 2. Twelve choice varieties, with names..... 5·00
No. 3. Twelve very choice varieties, with names. 10·00
No. 4. Twelve mixed varieties..... 1·50
FLOWER SEEDS.
Twenty-five beautiful free-blooming varieties for $1.
HENRY A. DREER,
SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,
No. 714 CHESNUT Street.
The above assortment mailed without additional charge. 5 22 stuth3t

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.
Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.
Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—
"MARIANA RITA."
High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.
"FRA DIAVOLO."
Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"
and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest trade in its respective class.
All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.
Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.
We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.
They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
LATEST STYLES
OF
FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.
W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 22 tuthstu3mrp

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
BARGAINS JUST OPENED.
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth1

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE.
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
(Four doors above Arch).
I have now open a splendid assortment of

SILKS,	SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
FIGURED NETS,	STRAW BONNETS,
ILLUSIONS,	FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.
P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 3 stuth2m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.
PARIS FLOWERS,
LINEN-BACK SATINS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS,
In Unrivalled Assortment.
S. A. & D. STERN,
NO. 724 ARCH STREET,
5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,
New Styles and Moderate Prices.
GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.
RAPSON'S, [4 17 stuth2m
N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

TO RENT.

TO RENT AT GERMANTOWN—A desirable summer residence, with about two acres of land, stabling, etc., situate on Bristol Township road, above Gorgas lane, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station. Rent $400. Apply to W. C. HENSZEY, No. 737 MARKET Street, or to W. H. ROOP, MAIN Street, opposite Sharpnack street, Germantown. 5 20 thstu3t

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 26 12t*

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINING 11 rooms, in good order, No. 614 N. Twenty-third street. Rent very low. Apply at No. 1716 GREEN Street. 5 26 3t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 25

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 28 feet front, with side yard of 30 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.
COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOUR GERMANTOWN FRENCH-roofed Cottages for sale, very cheap, near Wayne Station and horse cars, large lots, on Cayuga street.
5 26 3t* Apply at No. 4 N. WHARVES.

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious House, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, MOUNT HOLLY, or
5 22 stuth2t E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY JOHN F YOUNG, Notary Public, 901 CHESNUT St. 5stuth1m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING,
AND FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES
Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,
NOISELESS IN OPERATION,
MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,
IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,
VERY LIGHT RUNNING,
And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this
NEW MACHINE,
THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE
Family Sewing Machine
EVER INVENTED,
And an examination will convince the most skeptical.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street.
The Parham Sewing Machine Co.
6 1 mrp

CHAMPION SAFES.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

CANTON MATTINGS
Just Received, ex-Barque Louisa,
2000 ROLLS
Fresh Canton Mattings,
WHITE AND RED CHECKED,
Of Choice Brands, in all Widths.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 11 thsturp 3m? Opposite Independence Hall.

REMOVAL
D. MERSHON'S SONS'
RUSSIAN HEATER
TO
N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.
Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. B. MERSHON, [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6m

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Another Grand Appeal by Senor Castelar in the Spanish Cortes.

No one who perused the great speech of Senor Castelar in the Spanish Cortes in response to the champion of the party of intolerance, will neglect to read with eagerness the address by him published below. On the 4th instant the Cortes resumed the discussion of the proposed establishment of the Roman Catholic as the religion of Spain. An article declaring that "the nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion" was incorporated in the Constitution by a vote of 176 to 76, and then the question came up on an addition in these words:—

The public or private exercise of any other worship remains guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain without more limitations than the universal rules of morals and right. If any Spaniards profess any other religion than Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph are applicable to them.

On this Senor Castelar spoke as follows:—

SENORES DEPUTADOS:—My position at this moment is very disadvantageous, having to speak after the magnificent address the Chamber has just heard from Senor Echegaray, which places him amongst the first orators of our country, and with the knowledge that another orator of the most glorious that our soil has produced has to succeed me—Senor Olozaga. In this manner my speech will be placed, like humanity, between two heavens—between a great recollection and a great hope. I do not rise in any way to answer by anticipation the speech of the renowned orator who has to follow me. The generation to which I belong has been born with great respect for all our grand parliamentary glories, and in this generation no one shall excel me in admiration and respect. Here I have no wish that there should be conquerors or conquered, for I believe the glories of all our parties are glories of our country. We have no envies one of another, and Spain will not tread under foot her great men as the "Ophelia" of Shakespeare trampled under foot the flowers of her crown. Gentlemen, a duty of conscience, which I esteem sacred, as are all my duties, impels me to speak once more on the question of religion. Neither the Congress nor the country need fear that I shall attempt to raise or venture any propositions upon this transcendental problem. I know well the dividing line which separates the legislator from the philosopher. Beyond this place, in the colleges, we have the right to discuss the dogmas and to weigh them by the independent criterion of our reason. But here, in this Chamber, we have only the right to examine the relations of the Church with the State, the relations of religion with politics. (Cries of "Good, good.")

Gentlemen, if any hard word, if any inconvenient phrase, if any theory more is less venturesome, has proceeded from these benches, attribute it not to our desire, but to the necessity which spirits so long enslaved and forbidden to express their ideas feel of giving utterance to them, when they find themselves playing, for the first time, upon the shores of liberty. The responsibility of those irreverences of language, in my opinion, more than upon us recoils upon those religious magnates—those episcopal and archiepiscopal magnates—who in former times, which we ought to record for our experience, although not for our revenge, forced the hand of the arbitrary powers to persecute and stifle thought in the weak, and who had not one word of reprobation or censure to condemn the disorders and cruelties of the strong. Those artificial chains have been broken. Thought rushes forth restlessly and promiscuously, like the lava of the volcano. And we must not ask of any new thought that it be just to that which preceded it. Christianity was not so with Paganism. In those gods and goddesses of old—eternal models of the sculptor's art, to which all the generations have gone to define the secrets of form—the first heroes of Christianity only saw the lurking smiles of the Devil. The renaissant was not so with the middle ages. In those Gothic cathedrals, sublime expression of religious thought, souls as great as those of Michael Angelo, of Bravante, and of Herrera, only saw the marks of ignominy where were written up the barbarous in art and the barbarous in man. Consequently, it is no surprising thing that the generations who have had no power hitherto to manifest the depth of their religious and philosophical thought, neither in the college nor in the press—it is no wonder that they should come here and turn implacable against those powers, which, forgetting that true force is moral force, snatched away the first of our possessions—the inviolability of the conscience. This symptom may really afflict superficial men, but men of elevated spirit and right mind, especially conservatives, will deduce two grand lessons from what has occurred: first, tha it is impossible, by repressive laws, to stay the progress, and even the extravagance of thought. Another thing will be seen also, which it is necessary should be made perfectly clear and legible, namely, that in Spain, for these or other reasons, either philosophical or moral, there are those who dissent from the religion of the State.

Those who oppose the idea of the religion of State have taught two things to the conservative parties, who are those who are destined sooner or later to rule, whatever may be the form of government—namely, that repressive laws amount to nothing; and secondly, that after four centuries of Catholic unity and religious intolerance, after a gagging of the press which prevented the depth of the conscience to be seen, thought has come forth like the eruption of a volcano, and that the work of the committee is justified, for there are those in Spain who have separated themselves from the religion of the State! Now, gentlemen, I direct myself especially, in the first place, to the absolutists. How can you avoid these differences? What means would you employ? These are the ancient measures, the measures which the Cardinal Archbishop of Santiago called the *statu quo*. Would you burn the dissentients as they burned the philosophers and the Protestants? Would you expel the dissentients as they expelled the Jews and the Moors? No! You cannot employ the ancient measures! Would you employ the modern measures—that is to say, that he who is not a Catholic shall not be a public functionary, cannot exercise civil and political rights? Then you would have to place in this Constitution general exceptions for those who do not profess the religion of the State. Know you what once succeeded when conscience was persecuted, when thought was stifled, and when they wished to rob a whole nation of its rights? The race took its Bible, its book of religion, embarked in a vessel, crossed the seas, arrived in America, and there founded, under the heaven God concedes to all beliefs, a new temple for their new faith.

We have heard it said before that all, absolutely all, ask that the State shall protect and defend Catholicism, because it is the only true one. It is said that on this side of the Chamber there are predilections against Catholicism. In vain many orators of the minority have said that while defending the liberties they were at the same time Catholics. Nothing else has been heard from the orators who dissent from the beliefs and the religion of the State. Well, I am about to say a thing, which I have to say with intimate faith, as if I was presenting myself before God, that if God should ask of me in the day of judgment an account of the good or bad use I have made of my few intellectual faculties, I am going to give to the Chamber, opening my conscience, all my religious thought—I do not belong to the world of theology and faith; I belong to the world of philosophy and reason.

But if at any time I had to return to the world after I had left it, I would certainly not embrace the Protestant religion, whose iciness would dry up my soul, my heart, and my conscience—that Protestant religion which is the eternal enemy of my country, of my race, and of my history. I would return to the beautiful altar which inspired within me the grandest sentiments of my life; I would return to bend my knee before the Holy Virgin, who calmed with her smile my first passions; I would return to soothe my spirit in the scent of the incense, in the note of the organ, in the light beaming through the stained glass windows of many colors, and reflected in the gilded wings of the angels, eternal companions of my soul in my infancy, and on dying I would seek an asylum near the cross, whose sacred arms extend themselves over the spot I most love and venerate upon the face of the earth—the tomb of my mother. (A spontaneous burst of applause greeted this declaration of the orator.) Yes, gentlemen, if I have any religious predilection, if I have any predilection of sentiment and of faith, I have it in favor of Catholicism! But what says Catholicism? I am the truth! Make me the only religion, make me the privileged religion, for I am the truth. Well, gentlemen, have not all other religions said the same? With this thought have they not justified all the crimes of all the theocracies? I am the truth, said Paganism, and it gave the hemlock to Socrates, and Socrates died between the mockings of the people and raillery of the stage. I am the truth, said Judaism, and it nailed up Jesus, and when the leaders of the people went through the field of Jerusalem in that sublime hour of His sublime agony, they said to Him, "If thou art the Son of God, come down from the cross!" I am the truth, said Protestantism, to justify the execution of Servetus, and the severe, the cruel, the implacable Calvin enjoyed himself at Servetus' agonies, and while he died gnashing his teeth in the eternal agony of fanaticism. I am the truth, has also said Catholicism, and it has ruined and impoverished Spain in the name of a religion of peace and mercy.

Thus, gentlemen, to religious intolerance—that eternal molester of the human conscience, instead of that youthful humility whose heart only beats to love, and whose lips only open to bless—the inquisitors of the theocracies have ever offered, like the idolators of the ancient gods of India and America, human sacrifices. But concede for a moment that Catholicism is true: I ask is it right to impose a true religion by force? Here from these benches many venturesome propositions may issue; I will not deny it. They have issued at times from my lips; I confess and I feel it. We have come here hot from the press, hot from the tribune, hot from the college. More than as statesmen, we have come here as men of thought, and we have heeded more the voice of our consciences than our social interests. But I ask if ever there has issued from these benches a proposition so scandalous as that which has issued from those benches (pointing to the bishops), when a high dignitary rose and said, "Here are three millions of signatures of persons disposed to die in the defense and sustenance of religious unity;" that is to say, here are three millions of persons disposed to rebel against you Senators, and like the ancient soldiers of the old religions, like the soldiers of Omar, to impose their belief on the other Spaniards by force.

The human conscience and the mind reject this idea, and protest against it. We, if we have an idea, do not seek to impose it by force upon anybody, like Omar imposed Mohammedanism on the East. On the other hand, gentlemen, what is error? In what does it consist? Error is an infirmity, and this infirmity, I say it to those sacerdotes whom I see here invested with their sacred mantles—this infirmity, Senores Sacerdotes, of the Gospel—this infirmity, Senor Manterola—(loud laughter)—this infirmity, if it merits anything, it is the sentiment of your compassion, not of your vengeance; and if it needs anything, it is the remedy of the truth, not of force. (Loud applause.) Yes, gentlemen, religion, like morality, cannot be true for the life if it is not also true for the conscience. Religion cannot work on our will if it does not first work on our understanding. What does religion do? It blesses the crade, guides the first dawn of the intellect to the truth and the first steps of the life to the good; purifies the heart so that our first loves shall not be as the corrosive poison, but as a liquor full of the sweetest scents; tightens the bonds of the family, not only by the voice of conscience and the sentiment of affection, but by the community of beliefs; places the note of infinite in art, and the light of the absolute in science; converts the love of country into a worship, and the life of the citizen into a priesthood, and, when the exigencies of society require it, into a martyrdom; and, when we approach our last hour, and draw near to the abyss of eternity, sustains and consoles us, promising that our good deeds shall not perish, but shall remain throughout all time, bound up in the human spirit, and promising us also that the essence of our life shall not evaporate, but shall ascend from region to region until it loses itself in the bosom of its God. (Tremendous applause.)

But, gentlemen, and this I ask especially from my friend, Senor Manterola, who with so much attention listens to me—(Manterola had been reading a book at the time, and paying no attention at all until this pointed cut of Castelar's and the roars of laughter of the house compelled him hurriedly to close it)—I ask of Senor Manterola, can religion or can morality answer to any of these ends if it is not voluntarily accepted? Instead of refining us by grand sentiments, it degrades us if we have not faith; instead of guiding us to good, it guides us to evil; instead of helping us in the education of the little ones, it disturbs us in this sacred ministry, for we cannot teach the lips as truth that which the heart feels as a lie; instead of strengthening in us the love of country, it grounds us in hatred, for then the country will not be the hearth, but the dungeon of the soul. And then in our last hour a religion with whose ceremonies we are not conformed, whose beliefs are not accepted by our heart and our intellect—a religion of this class will cause us doubt between our faith as men and our faith as citizens, and convert into a ridiculous farce the sublime tragedy of a death in which commences immortality, and in which the man has to present himself before God, who can see with His scrutinizing vision the depth of our conscience.

Castelar went on to show from history that a forced religion led to no good, but, on the other hand, to great evils. He said liberty was not the end of history—it was only an instrument to good. The end of liberty was the good of all. What was the definition of good? He would give them the one his mother taught him—"Good is that each may comply in the scale of creation with the destiny for which he had been created." Very well, if good was the end of life, what were the means to attain it? Certainly none but moral ones; certainly not force, but liberty. Take liberty from art, and it would be converted into a less beautiful thing than the song of a bird; take it from labor, and it would convert it into the blind movement of a machine; take it from the affections, and it would convert them into nothing less than the ferocity of the wild beasts; take it from politics, and the people would fall into the sad indifference and eternal somnolence of the Oriental race; take it from religion, and it would convert that sublime code for life and death into a police ordinance, and turn God into an agent of public order—God who had given to all worlds the law of attraction, that they might comply with their eternal harmony, and the light of liberty to the soul that it might comply with that other and even sublimer harmony—the harmony of justice.

Examine all the words of Christ, and you will see they all contained religious toleration. You who extend your maledictions over a society which embraces religious liberty, you are wanting to the doctrines of Christ—you differ from the Saviour of the world. But, gentlemen, do not believe in any manner that you will ever see the Roman clergy converted. The Roman clergy never repent or amend. As Alonso Cano says:—"He knows Rome badly who would pretend to cure her." Well, gentlemen, the Roman clergy will continue by all means and with all their preachings swearing against your constitution. Why, even on many occasions the Pontiffs themselves have been more liberal than the conclave of ecclesiastics. On two occasions in history the Church might have reconciled itself to the movement of ideas. One was in the eleventh century, when Pascal II signed the treaty of Sutri, by which he resigned the sword to the Emperor, and he himself took the "anillo." He retained the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and abandoned the civil jurisdiction. In that moment the separation of the Church from the State might have been realized. The other was on that sublime day in which Pius IX., as if he were the spirit of Christ transfigured in the Church, directed his benediction from the altar of St. Peter's to the Liberals and the Democrats. Why did he not continue in this road? Was it through Mazzini? No. Many friends of the Pope said, that what his Holiness feared was the chocolate of the Jesuits! Consequently, the same in both the eleventh and in the nineteenth centuries, the reactionary spirit of the clergy has made completely impossible liberty for the Church and liberty for the State. When they last met together the bishops of Rome were on the point of declaring the temporal power of the Pope as a dogma of faith, to the eternal servitude of the Romans.

Do we not know that an Œcumenical Council is about to assemble, and it is rumored that we run the danger of having settled as articles of faith the 80 articles of the Syllabus, which will ruin our society, our constitution, and our rights! If I were a priest; if I were a *clerico*, like his excellency; if I represented here any of the Christian titles, as in some moments this Chamber, by the questions treated of in it, may be said to be converted into a temple and its ministry into a priesthood, I would lift up my hands to God and say, "Bless the legislators who are seeking to establish religious liberty, which is part of Thy love; bless the legislators who are seeking to reconcile all classes and all people; bless those legislators, for before them there are not, as there are not before Thy majesty, Jews or Gentiles, but men; bless those legislators who seek to realize the grand ideas which emanate from Thee, and to establish upon the face of the earth those two essential principles of Thy perfect and incommunicable Being—Thy love and Thy justice."

He sat down amid tremendnous applause, which lasted some minutes. The amendment was carried by 163 votes to 40.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12p

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

LECTURE ON LIGHT, WITH BRILliant Experiments, before the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, 50 cents. For sale at the Institute Building, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra charge. 5 2 8t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are no open for subscription and payment of the new stock of th Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869.
The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.
Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.
5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NIEBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
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IDLING IN THE ORIENT.

We present the following extracts from that very entertaining book, "Letters of a Sentimental Idler," by our townsman, Harry Harewood Leech:—

TURKISH LIFE.

In a Mohammedan household all the luxury is reserved for the harem. In the odelisk are kept the soft carpets, the brilliant rugs, the silken embroideries, the mirrors, the fountains, the polished woods; for here is lived the life of intimacy and secrecy into which not even a friend or relative can enter. Turkish life is sealed so completely that it is not only difficult but nearly impossible to know what passes behind the finely-trellised windows, and for this reason and the absolute government of the Turks in their houses, I can readily believe those stories of terrible cruelties and crimes committed by the barbarous masters on wives and slaves; in fact, as an active criminal agent, poison is in frequent use, and I have heard Turks talk of the *strong coffee* with a cool and terrible emphasis. Talking to a Turk of his wife or the female members of his family is to commit the most gross impoliteness, and banished from the subject of social conversation are all those polite inquiries of "How is your wife's health?" etc. In fact, the wife of one of our ambassadors, in presenting some beautiful presents to one of the pachas, which of course were intended for the ladymembers of his household, used words such as "Here are the stuffs which you know better than any one how to employ!" Therefore, it is one of the incongruities of this strange people, that, being the most barbarous, gross, and selfish, they yet can have their susceptibilities wounded more quickly than any other people in the world.

LOVE INTRIGUES IN EGYPT.

An Egyptian girl or woman, concealed behind her *shu-bak* (window), sees pass a man who pleases her fancy. She calls, and, as the head of the unknown is raised, a flower, a note, or a handkerchief, is dropped at his feet. This is not yet a rendezvous, but an invitation to come again near the same place. At the moment the favored one leaves the spot, the door opens, and a eunuch or negress follows him. This servant is charged to know who he is, where he rests, what is his name and condition in life.

The day after, in passing by the same house, if a flower or other token again falls from the same window, the lover knows that the report of the servant is made, and that his suit is favorably received.

"Now," adds Mahmoud (I translating into fairer English his odd expressions), "is the dangerous time. Sometimes at the cafe, sometimes in the street, you are met by an old woman, who tells you that such and such a man has a beautiful daughter, who wants to be married. She has the beauty of a princess, and all the charms that can tempt the imagination."

"I wish to see her!" says the lover.

"Impossible!" replies the old dame. "Gaze upon the beauty of a child of the faithful before marriage! Mohammed forbid!"

"I wish to see her," repeats the lover, unmoved, and he slips a piece of gold into the woman's hand.

"You shall beheld the glory of her eyes," replies the woman, softened.

"No, more," repeats the lover, and another backshish is pressed on the woman.

"You shall behold her rosy mouth, filled with teeth beautiful as pearls on the Sultana's neck."

"More!"

And, at the third gold-piece, the woman leaves the lover, saying, "You are a prince, and I am your slave!"

From that moment the interview is determined on.

The best occasion is generally that of the mosque or the baths. In the shadows of the former, at a proper moment, the girl will remove her veil, even so far as to expose her neck and shoulders, that is, if some jealous eunuch is far enough away. As to the bath—this is a thing more full of danger and coquetry. The master of the bath is nearly always in the intrigue. He has two *backshishes* to gain: one on the part of the woman, another from the lover. The eunuchs, or slaves, rest at the door of the bath. These immense halls have a cupola on high, pierced with a thousand little holes, each of which is supposed to be covered with glass; but the lover discovers that some are not thus closed, when he is led by the master to the roof of the building, where, if he be wise, he will be able to judge of the beauty of the woman he loves, as she rests in all the charming *neglige* of the bath-toilet.

FATTENING THE BRIDE.

I must not forget to note a curious preparatory operation. One month, often before the marriage, they commence to fatten the bride. This is done by farina, cooked almonds, fruits, butter-and-sugar confections, and every substance conducing to obesity: the standard of Arab beauty is contained in one word, *fat*. Pending this time, the poor brides are given but little to drink, some drops of sugared water only being allowed each day by their hired fatteners. Among the poor this operation is only followed for eight or nine days—it is expensive, and the bridegroom must be content with a more meagre wife.

A VILLAGE ON THE NILE.

I have just come aboard from a wilderness of crumbling mud huts almost buried amongst the palms—miserable hovels, with rude holes for doors, and twisted palm-mats for roofs; inside and out sit groups of women, whose faces though unveiled are tattooed with blue figures, and are horrible to look upon. In Egypt, as in more cultivated lands, you may take it as a rule that those who are most anxious to cover their faces are the old hags; and indeed the lot of woman is a lamentable one here, for while obliged to share the affections of her husband with others in *this* world, she is supposed to be put aside for the *houris* in the next. Indeed, many ulemas claim that women have no souls, and that their only chance of immortality rests on the tradition of Mohammed's conversation with the old woman who importuned him for a place in Paradise.

"Vex me not," said the husband of Cadijah, "there *can* be no old women in Paradise—"

But when the ancient wife sent forth her lamentations, the diplomatic prophet added, "because the old will be all made young again!"

But I must not wander from descriptions of the village. Naked little children, almost all of them hopelessly afflicted with the ophthalmic curse, lay in dust-heaps in front of their cabins; the larger ones were playing at *koora* with stones and crooked sticks, but they soon left this sport to join the old men who followed us with whines and prayers for backshish. The traveller coolly shot his pigions from the family stock in the centre of the town, which raised a clamor among the women, only to be allayed by a few copper piastres. In a line along one of the less crooked avenues were people sitting in the dirt, exhibiting for sale eggs, brass and copper trinkets, gaudy handkerchiefs, beads, bread, and rice, and making a noise in bargaining and selling, like unto a twenty flocks of geese. Proud-looking Bedouins, mounted on sleek mares, rode through the town, brandishing, with a sort of warrior air, their long spears. Women, probably the dancers or *almees* of the town, sat with fierce-looking men in front of the cafes; they were dressed in scant blue cotton gowns, but with legs and breasts bare; they wore headdresses; arm, breast, and leg ornaments of silver and gold coins; generally they were tattooed, but their large, velvety eyes were gentle as those of animals, and soft and tender as the gazelle's.

AN EGYPTIAN DANCE ON THE NILE

When the girls arose the grace of their forms was visible; they had on their professional dress worn in the village, which consisted of a short embroidered jacket, fitting close, but open in front, exposing their bosoms, on which hung strings of glittering ornaments; long loose trousers of transparent silk, a thin sash of cashmere twisted around the loins, rather than the waist, and slippers of red morocco with upturned points, completed the costume. Their hair hung in long braids down their backs, and hundreds of small gold coins were twisted in it, and sparkled as well in glittering circlets over brows, as around necks and arms. Their eyelids were delicately painted with *kohl* so as to make them almond-shaped and—languishing; and they advanced to the centre of the boat with a certain symmetry that was in harmony with the music. As they took their places they threw off their slippers and commenced the movement, keeping time to the notes of the reed-pipe, and accompanying it with the clapping of castanets which were fastened to the thumb and fore-finger of each hand. There were three of them young and beautiful; the others were hideous, with rat's eyes, flaccid cheeks, and tattooed chins, so I contented myself with watching the most agreeable. They danced in groups of two or four, and then agitating their copper cymbals around and above their heads, they advanced right and left, circling, curving, and retreating, until a sort of prelude was finished, when joining the orchestra, who set up a dismal, melancholy song, they began a movement of the body almost impossible to describe. Their limbs seemed to be seized with a trembling, but they moved not from their position, while the upper parts of the body swayed and turned in a sort of dancing trepidation, becoming more and more agitated in time to the music and wild singing; and their breasts feigned with immodesty the most sensual physical emotions, until they seemed almost to exhaust themselves in an audacious ecstacy.

The delight of following the Idler through the lands where boundless fertility and eternal sunshine or starlight invite to indolence and repose is only second to his own. Then we escape the beggars and the Arabs and the fleas, which he did not escape, and we discover with him that in the idlest travel there is much to see and to know. Peculiarly is this so as we are propelled by sails and oars up the Nile, which is sometimes a calm lake, and again a rushing torrent, and where the slaves of to-day toil, as did Israel in their bondage, beneath the shadows of those grand temples which, perhaps, the children of Israel helped to build. Finally, the oars and the sails carry the Idler and his companions beyond the fertile valley which is yearly baptized by the soil-laden torrents from the lakes of the Mountains of the Moon, and they glide between the sandy deserts and the palms where once the kingdom of Nubia formed a part of Egypt's double crown. At last Egypt recedes from view, and they are nearing Ethiopia.

THE FIRST CATARACT.

The river narrowed between the black crags, and the water boiled in the curving channels. Sometimes a rocky pyramid uprose from the shining desert plain: sometimes our sight was shut out from the barren hills by some spot of vivid verdure, shadowed by acacias, palms, or sycamores; at other moments the sloping, sandy hollows were of deep gold, and seemed to be held in the crucible of rocks, whose volcanic origin caused the latter to shine like polished copper in the sun; sometimes the wastes of sand were white, and looked like snowy tracts lying under the moon. Past all these kaleidoscopic changes, we entered upon the seething waters, and, resting at the foot of the first fall, which the natives call the "Little Door," we beheld a sight so strange that my pen can but imperfectly depict it to you.

As far as the eye could reach, on every brown jagged rock, amid the boiling waters, and along the distant winding shore, uprose, as if by magic, hundreds of naked natives, of all ages and sizes, who, having evidently waited for our appearance, now joined in the work of fastening strong hawsers to our dahabeeh, accompanying their labor by songs, shouts, and curses, and making a confusion which he only who has travelled in the Orient can understand. Scores of men and boys dashed into the foaming torrent, some on little round logs, and some without, all beating the waves with their feeble arms. They somehow contrived to steer themselves through the foamy cataract and reach our boat, on which they clambered, dripping, grinning, and naked, shouting "Backshish! backshish!"

I beheld, with amazement, one after another of these Nubians spring into the flood, shoot down the rapids as if it was only sport to them, and, paddling with either hand, reach any given rock. Many of them trust themselves without their log, and they apparently stand upright in the waters which whirl them past as on the back of some mad foaming charger; these fellows fasten their only garment (the waistband or girdle) on their heads, in the form of a turban, when they go into "*El-Bab*," or the smaller cataracts, and then they seemed to me like great black painted idols, which, in the crash of the world's millennium, were being hurried on by some Scamander to join the Sphinxes in a strange inferno. What forms they had! As they came on deck dripping with water, and their skins shining like some dark polished metal, each would have been a worthy model for the sculptor. But I had no time to notice further these strange beings, for our good Bund had recoiled at the foot of a fall, and the ropes were brought in play to pull her up and over it: the foam was thrown over her bows as she was dragged through the waters, and if, for an instant, the ropes had given way, we would have been dashed into splinters against the rocks in the flood. "Wallah! wallah!" "Fallough, fallough!" shouted the chiefs on the tops of the rocks, and the dark, surging masses of Nubians, on each side, answered in chorus, "*Haylee sah!*" (God help!) Now we were below a ledge, over which it seemed impossible to drag our large boat: the waters were heaped up over it, as upon a cataract's brink, for a final plunge, and our craft trembled, but moved not over it; every nerve was strained; the hawsers were twisted around the rocks ahead of us, but we gained not an inch: the shouts of the unearthly figures around us, the wild motions and shrieks of the two reis' of the catarnets, with the roar of the waters, made up a scene of savage strangeness impossible to depict. Just at this critical juncture, and at a point where a dahabeeh had been wrecked two years before, our left bow-hawser gave way from the rocks (having been too quickly and insecurely fastened by the men), and, like a shot, we veered round, the waters dashed over our deck, and we only hung trembling by our *one* rope: if that had gone, we should have been precipitated against the rocks. The shouts of the natives were deafening; the gestures of the chiefs frantic—fifty athletes dashed into the cataract and swam for the missing rope, and finally, one old man brought forth the end in his teeth like a great grizzly dog—it was soon again fastened, and we were safe. Another pull, "*Haylee sah, haylee sah!*" and we felt ourselves slowly ascending the steep, though sight and sounds were overwhelmed by the rush of waters which sparkled over and thundered around us. One minute more—painful suspense—sustained struggle—and we were over, and tied to the rocks in the minor falls.

The Rich Young Marquis and the Lepers.

The Westminster *Gazette* announces that the Marquis of Bute, who recently became heir to $1 500,000 a year, out of gratitude for his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, is about to found and endow a large hospital for lepers in Jerusalem. Whereupon the London *Examiner* observes:—

"In the case of the Marquis of Bute we were prepared for surprises; but we confess that this statement at first appeared to us a little too extraordinary. Why lepers? Why Jerusalem? What hand had lepers in the Marquis' conversion to the true faith; and how could he show gratitude to his priestly advisers by conferring a favor on the subjects of an Eastern prince? We have been wholly unable to discover anything in the history of the young Marquis, or in that of his family, to account for this sudden resolve. It would be too farfetched a theory to suggest that Robert the Bruce had at one time intimate relations with the shire of Bute, and that his dying of leprosy may have implanted in the Stewart family an hereditary compassion for persons suffering from that disease. Or is the Marquis aiming at a parable, and representing by the admission of these outcasts into a safe asylum his own reception into the bosom of the Mother Church? If so, this touching picture of his forlorn condition, previous to the happy event of his conversion, must awaken sympathy and pity, and must teach us all a lesson.

"Perhaps we are inclined to fancy that a young Marquis, with a big frame and a thousand a day, was in rather a fortunate position. We took it for granted that he had a sound digestion, a good conscience, and the easy temper incident to large muscular development; while it was clear that, out of £300,000 a-year, one might procure a tolerable share of the luxuries of life. But that was a merely superficial and hasty interpretation of the position.

"We could have wished that the Marquis of Bute's gratitude for his conversion had taken another direction and another form. 'Is it a time to receive money,' asked the prophet who cured the Syrian captain, 'and to receive garments, and oliveyards and vineyards, and sheep and oxen, and men-servants and maid-servants?' Having made Naaman whole, he sent him, and his talents of silver, and his provisions, home to his own land, having a notion that they would speedily be wanted there. We trust that the Marquis of Bute was not driven into expending his abundant checks upon Syrian lepers through any notion that all the avenues of philanthropy in England were blocked up by superfluous charity. If any such idea has entered his brain—which, we should imagine from other things, was perhaps a trifle too readily receptive—we beg him to exercise it at once. Although there may be among us foundations that are rendered fruitless, and endowments that are wholly perverted, there is not the less call upon those whose purse is full and whose heart is sympathetic for wide and judicious benevolence. The pauperism of England is a wonder in the eyes of the civilized world; yet English wealth, and honor, and power, are too often contrasted abroad with the extreme degradation and abject misery of our impoverished classes. We do not grudge any institution of a charitable kind to the leprous wretches that lie about the plains at the foot of the mountains of Judah; nor are we of opinion that England is likely to suffer much, one way or other, even were the Marquis of Bute to enter the Romish priesthood and swell the bulk of Peter's pence with the whole of his fortune. We only venture to express a hope that the young and noble convert does not imagine the labor of charity in England to be played out, simply because his brother Marquis has, apparently, monopolized one section of the philanthropic work. Even as it is, beggary is too much for Lord Townshend."

Sims Reeves, the English Tenor.

The London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes:—

"The best living tenor in Europe is, I believe, Mr. Sims Reeves. I have heard all the best of the Italian, French, and German singers, and know not one whose voice is so melodious, though there are some who are more effective as opera performers. Mr. Reeves is a man of about forty-five. He is so dark in complexion, and his hair is so crisp and curly, that they would hardly have allowed him to land at Charleston in the old days. He is whimsical and eccentric. He refuses an *encore* point blank, and I have known him to stop short in an oratorio and sit down, because two or three people came into the hall while he was singing. He rendered one modern piece so tenderly that many were moved to tears (not to the improvement of their charms.) It is a story of a child-angel, who is overtaken by the tempest and compelled to ask mortals for shelter, her only way back being on a ray of light. She beats her wings at each window-pane, and offers their 'heart's desire' to whomsoever will take her in. But no one heeds her till she comes to the humble door, where she was heard by a weary woman.

"'Pale, worn, and thin,
With the brand upon her
Of want and sin.'

"This woman

"'Took her in gently,
And did her best
To dry her pinions,
And make her rest
With tender pity
Upon her breast.'

"And then came the reward—the heart's desire,

"'When the Eastern morning
Grew bright and red,
Up the first sunbeam
The angel fled,
Having kissed the woman
And left her—dead.'

"As I noticed the powerful hold that Reeves obtained over his audience by the feeling with which he sung these words, and the sympathy the sentiment received, I could not but think how different the ideal is from the real, and how little in keeping with that hushed breath and those moistened eyes would be the treatment in actual life of the weary woman,

"'Pale, worn and thin,
With the brand upon her
Of want and sin.'

"But you will see that, though we are so awfully 'classical' at these concerts, we let a slip of new music in sometimes, and, in a guardian way, also admit our humanity."

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:19 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton,

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 5:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenu

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:19 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:39 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading:

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AT THE DEATH.

The Mournful End of the Vagrant Dog's Career—His Last Night on Earth and his Entrance upon Eternity—How the Life is Pounded out of Unmuzzled Curs at the Pound.

"But the poor dog, in life the firmest friend,
The first to welcome, foremost to defend;"

we take up, figuratively of course, where we left him in Tuesday's EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thirty-one dogs were then in room No. 1 of the new pound, awaiting their chances of being claimed. The fickleness of fortune was never better exemplified; not a dog was redeemed, but, on the contrary, nearly twenty other dogs were brought in since by their owners, to be dealt with according to Pound statutes. When night fell on Tuesday fifty dogs twirled around and laid them down to rest. At dawn of Wednesday fifty dogs awoke to death.

THE LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

A believer in transmigration of souls would have had no difficulty in explaining the various scenes occurring in the canine bastile on that eventful night. Half a hundred throats barked, yelped, snarled, and howled. The "first dog" sat and, with nose elevated, poured forth a gush of melody. It was, transmigratorily speaking, the spirit of some long deceased singer mourning the wretched fate which was about to overtake its tenement. In the long howl one could almost detect "When a body meets a body;" but the notes are overpowered by the sonorous growl of the dog of Smoky Hollow, "Need a body cry." The shaggy one is possessed of an evil spirit, possibly that of some dead and gone Schuylkill Ranger. He scorns to dissemble and hates a coward, be it male or female, and growls defiantly at fate and his tuneful companion. A sneaking cur betrays his origin by rolling in the water-trough and trying to squeeze through the bars of the gate; he was a burglar, and remembers old tricks. Yet another, in whom hope is strong, prowls about seeking what he may devour wherewithal to support, his soon-to-be-ended life. An old poodle lies carefully biting her toe nails—an old maid who, even in death, would look well. The semi-bred bloodhound stands looking through the bars at the moon—a prodigal son reflecting on his evil ways, and muttering to himself—

"Of all the thoughts of tongue or pen,
The saddest is, it might have been."

The little rat-terrier in the corner had been on a midnight carousal, and, like an old sport as he is, sits waiting in the firm belief that the morning will bring his bail and freedom again. The tall, slouching old mockery of a wolf-dog looks as though he was reciting the prayers for the dying. But there is one contrast—the nonchalant chap at the gate, who turns his ears and eyes towards the keeper, and explains as plainly as he can how he wouldn't care a continental if he only had a cigar.

THE PREPARATIONS.

At 8 o'clock, when the few of the doomed who have been able to secure a little rest are roused, the executioners appear and prepare for their duty. In the pen set aside for slaughter, from a joist dangles a noose, and on pegs hang two clubs, neatly turned. They are each about four feet long, and fashioned nearly the same as base-ball clubs. The executioners, armed with these, make ready. Their determination is that "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly." Joseph Henry is present, and so is Grier, the policeman in charge. The noose is examined, the clubs taken in hand, and the dogs visited.

THE EXECUTIONS.

The executioners go into the dog pen, and the first half dozen are let in to the slaughter house. Jack Ketch No. 1 wields his club ferociously, and a little dog, unsuspecting, receives a preliminary thump on the head; but it is sufficient; it killed him. A larger brute, he of Smoky Hollow, is snared, the noose put about his neck, and he is hauled to the gallows tree; the end of the rope is thrown over the joist, and Smoky Hollow jumps up. A deputy seizes his heels and gives him a tremendous jerk downwards. Another deputy belabors the back of his head; it is "die dog or swallow a club down the back of your neck," and he dies. The next victim has witnessed the preceding performances, and knows his doom. He is a sagacious little fellow, and, raising his paws, seems to say, "Mr. Catcher, I could a tail unfold, and wag it, too, but"—a whack on his nose sends him down defunct. Another dog, roped, is brought in with visage dejected and tail hidden. When the cord is tightened on his neck he howls fearfully, but his heels are seized, his neck broken, the clubs plied, and he too is lowered away, dead.

The ruling passion strong in death was evidenced in the case of the "ransom purp." He hadn't been brought up on South street for nothing, and when his turn came he made up his mind to die fighting. In vain the executioners coaxed. Backed into a corner, he showed his teeth and growled. The rope is thrown and settles round his neck. A savage blow of the club is administered and, vengeance was merciful and gave him a speedy death.

The next batch walk in as though chanting a "miserere" to themselves, and they all die with prayers on their lips. Other dogs, with more acuteness, held back for the last moment. They probably expected Mr. Wain, but he came not, and in thirty-five minutes fifty dogs lay dead on the floor.

The executioners poke about amongst them for signs of life, but the last spark has fled. No more will these denizens of "down town" roam in search of bones. They have given their last snarl, made the last fur fly. Roaming about unmuzzled, they were given bad names and accordingly died.

It was fully expected that some of the members of the Anti-Cruelty to Animals Association would have been present and taken some action in the matter, for it really seems a brutal way of getting rid of our canines, this choking them into fits and then belaboring them with sticks. But doubtless the dogs are satisfied, though many cannot but grieve that the sin so much sharper than a serpent's tooth should have developed itself in their masters. However, they have passed away, and many more will follow. So mote it be.

OTHER PREY.

Yesterday morning the catchers visited West Philadelphia on a goat-trapping tour, and returned with twenty-six nannies and their kids. This has excited the ire of the Hibernian population of West Philadelphia, and all day long men and women pestered the pound-keeper. The old women fumed and raved of poverty, injustice, and the —— nagurs, bestowing curses right and left in beautiful profusion.

This batch of goats, if not let loose by the breaking open of the pound, and this has been threatened, will be sold at auction on to-morrow afternoon.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—This morning the following names were added to the Central Station roster containing the names of those who do police duty in the city:—

Day Sergeant—William H. Tyrrell.
First District—Patrick Eustice, Thomas Farley, and Francis Prettylnen.
Fourth District—Thomas Flynn, A. C. Frease, and William Baugh.
Sixth District—Michael Kane, Samuel Gilmore, Edward Thompson, W. W. Murchison, and W. Kirk.
Tenth District—Michael Devlin.
Twelfth District—James Morris.
Fifteenth District—John C. McQuade, B. W. Holden, and J. A. J. Cummings.
Seventeenth District—John Boland.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given this evening at the Academy of Music by the young ladies of the Seventh Ward Grammar School, Seventeenth and Pine streets, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the purchase of a piano. The school house is a fine brown stone building, an ornament to the section of the city where it stands, and the citizens of the Seventh ward ought to turn out in force on this occasion and aid in providing funds for the purchase of a first-class instrument. A very attractive programme will be presented, and a fine entertainment may be expected.

ARRESTED.—Last night William Allen and Amos S. Henry were arrested at Seventh and Bedford streets on the charge of being implicated in the cutting affray of the night previous, in which Aaron Anderson (colored) was, it is feared, mortally stabbed. They were taken to the Hospital, where they were fully identified by the injured man. Alderman Bonsall then committed them to await the result of the injuries sustained by Anderson.

NEARLY WENT OVERBOARD.—James L. Atkinson, a New Yorker, last night got on an Arch street car in mistake, to go to the New York depot in West Philadelphia. At Twentieth street he got off the car and walked out Arch, thinking he would in that way reach the depot. While going down the wharf he was stopped by two policemen, and thus saved walking overboard.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—Lazarus Leary and William Griffiths, two bootblacks, yesterday seized a newsboy named Leidy, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, and while one held him the other went through his clothing for forty cents. They were sent below by Alderman Kerr.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Peter Lehman was taken into custody yesterday, at Front and Brown streets, while beating a lame horse, which was endeavoring to pull an already overloaded cart. The prisoner had the usual fine imposed by Alderman Toland.

MORE WASHED CLOTHING.—Yesterday Alderman Toland committed Mary Leady on suspicion of larceny. Mary had in her possession a bundle of freshly-washed clothing, which she said "she got—but, anyhow she had got rightly."

AN OWNER WANTED.—At the Seventeenth District Station there is a black horse with a white spot on forehead. It was picked up during the night, and the owner is requested to call for it.

ROBBERY.—The residence of Dr. A. C. Pellenski, at No. 1134 South Fifth street, was entered last night through the back door, and robbed of three dresses and other articles of wearing apparel.

MAD DOG.—A dog said to be afflicted with hydrophobia was shot yesterday at Fortieth and Market streets.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

Wall Street Experiences Another Season of Excitement—A Banking Firm Decamp with Only $70,000.

Wall street has received another sensation in the shape of defaulting business men; but such things have ceased to be a novelty, and therefore the little stir they cause is soon forgotten, except by the victims of the defaulters. The Messrs. Scott & Munsen have been engaged in the storage business for a little over a year, during which time they had acquired the confidence of many of the most prominent business men. They occupied six stores on the north pier of the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, and had their office at No. 91 Wall street. During the last two months they have had an unusual large quantity of grain in store, most of it the property of grain merchants of this city. Last week the firm sold a large quantity of grain, and also delivered a very large quantity, which consisted in part of the grain owned by other persons who had sold it. It is now supposed that the fraudulent sales of grain have been carried on for some weeks. Several of the merchants who owned grain on storage had effected loans on it through the United States Warehouse Company and the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company. When the agents of these companies visited the stores to inspect the grain, they were shown grain that was said to belong to the merchants effecting the loans. Whether this was so or not matters not, as every bushel has been sold by the dishonest firm, and the proceeds gone no one knows where. The above-named companies do not lose anything by the defalcation, as they are secured by the persons to whom they made the advances. The loss in these particular instances is about $30,000. Several merchants, however, have lost considerably by the dishonesty of the absconding parties, but no details of their losses can be ascertained, as they positively refuse to make it known. The heaviest loser is Mr. Van Nostrand, the well-known confectioner. This gentleman was formerly a partner with the Messrs. Scott & Munsen, and had the most implicit confidence in them. He states that he formed a copartnership with them in order to establish a good business for his brother-in-law, who was then under age. Shortly after the copartnership was formed, the brother-in-law died, and Mr. Van Nostrand having every confidence in the integrity and honesty of Scott Munsen, left with them the $30,000 he had put into the business as capital. He also made himself responsible for the rent of the stores, and in every way helped the firm to become established on a solid basis. The sequel shows their base ingratitude to him and others who placed confidence in them. No intelligence of the whereabouts of either Scott or Munsen has yet been published. Mr. Van Nostrand has obtained a warrant for their arrest, but has taken no active steps to effect their capture. He states that before he engages detectives to hunt them up, he will, if possible, ascertain whether they have the money with them or not, as he thinks he has lost money enough already, without going to any further expense, unless there is a possibility of his getting back some of that of which he has been defrauded. They were both seen on the street on Saturday, and it is thought that they left by a late train on Saturday night, as nothing has been seen of them since that day. Both were young men and of unblemished reputation previous to the defalcation. Scott is a married man and was formerly for many years a clerk with the Messrs. Laimbeer, Pinto & Co., storage merchants, Atlantic Docks. Munsen is unmarried and was a clerk for many years at the Atlantic Docks with Mr. Greenleaf. It is believed that they were tempted to engage in the fraudulent sale of grain in consequence of having made lately several unfortunate speculations which very much embarrassed their business.

GRIMES.

That "Good Old Man" is Heard From Again.

Smalley, the London *Tribune* correspondent, writes on the 13th of this month:—Mr. Senator Grimes is at his old work of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, the enemy being in this case not Andrew Johnson but the party in England that hates America. The letter in the *Times* of May 12, signed "An American Citizen," may, I suppose, be assumed to be Mr. Grimes' production, being dated from the lodging-house where he is staying. He writes apparently with the object of belittling Mr. Sumner's speech, which he describes as expressing Mr. Sumner's views only, and published at his own request, and against the wish of the Senate, or at least without any desire being expressed by anybody else for the removal of the injunction of secrecy. He assures the British public that the sole grievance of America is the escape of the Alabama, and the cordial reception and support afterwards given her in English ports; resentment at the recognition of the Rebel belligerency, and the sympathy shown with the South being only "the embellishment of the advocate and orator." Now, if these things are true, it may be all right to say so; but if they are true, then what all the newspapers in America have been saying for the last six months is not true; and as between Mr. Grimes on the one hand, and the whole American press on the other, I am inclined to believe the latter. It is only just to Mr. Grimes to say that his letter is animated by the most pacific sentiments, and to some parts of it no objection need be made. But it is, unluckily, conceived in the Reverdy Johnson vein, and we are by no means in need of amateur or volunteer successors to that departing speech-maker. Moreover, Mr. Grimes ought to know that he commits a folly in writing to *The Times* at all. There are special cases, where the eminence of the writer, as in Mr. Motley's case, early in the war, compels *The Times* to print a letter damaging to itself and to the anti-American side, of which it was and is the unscrupulous partisan. But with those rare exceptions, *The Times* publishes only such American letters as it thinks likely to injure the cause they are meant to defend. It has printed Mr. Grimes's letter for that reason and chuckles over it to-day.

Roasted.

In its description of the explosion of an immense gasometer, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

The most terrible feature of the affair was a spectacle towards which ten thousand blanched faces of the crowd which collected were upturned—that of a large, powerful, naked man, black and blue and red in blotches, who had been at work on the frame of the holder, and who still sat on one of the pillars. The man had been roasted alive, and yet he lived, and moved a little, and retained his consciousness, as he cowered there, in a corner, on the base of the capital of one of those tall and stately monuments. He was waiting for relief. He felt that he was growing weak, and might not long be able to hold himself there, and he called piteously to those who were bringing the ladders to hurry up. He wanted to reach the ground and see his wife and three children, whose terrible anguish he felt and knew. And so this fearfully suffering man, whose mutilated trunk and limbs were thrown out in bold relief against the shining blackness of the tarred and painted angle of ornamental iron work, waited there, fifty feet or more above the ground, while a long ladder of the Fire Department was elevated to him. The crowd shuddered and wondered as they looked there and saw this naked, dying man slowly raise himself to a standing position, as he leaned against the column, climb over the latticed brace (for the ladder was on the other side), and then, in his great strength and endurance, actually descend as would a fireman, only quite slowly and with a man preceding him to steady his steps. It seemed as though he must fall to pieces, as would an overboiled chunk of beef! The poor fellow died at six o'clock.

A QUEER CASE.—The Police Court at Kingston, Canada, had a queer case before it the other day. John Newman was charged with assisting a soldier of the Royal Artillery to desert, by boxing him up in a large case and conveying him to Cape Vincent by the steamer Watertown, and Isabella Hurst was charged with assisting him. It appeared that the box containing the man was carried to the wharf and carefully deposited upon the boat as crockery ware and glass, directed to Mr. E. Fox, St. Lawrence Hotel, Cape Vincent, N. Y. The box was conveyed to its destination, accompanied by the prisoner, and carefully deposited upon the wharf there, and when opened by the directions of the Custom House officers a live artilleryman got out, somewhat cramped by his confined position, and rather red in tee face, but none the worse for his temporary boxing. Newman was sent up for six months, the full penalty of the law. The woman was discharged.

EMANCIPATED SLAVES.—The royal mail steamer Athenian, which sailed from the Mersey on the 11th of May for Madeira, Teneriffe, and the west coast of Africa, had among her passengers several emancipated slaves. These poor creatures, who left England under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society, London, were originally kidnapped from the west coast of Africa and carried to Cuba, where, after a term of slavery, they were let out as servants on wages, a portion of which went to their masters toward their emancipation. By frugality, all those who sailed on the day named not only bought themselves out of slavery, but they have actually saved money to enable them to start in business at Lagos, where about one hundred other emancipated slaves have formed a free colony. The women of the party were very showily dressed.

—An Iowa farmer ploughed up a nest of 229 snakes. Wonder if he stopped to count them!

—A seventy-five year old goose is living in Maryland. The original old Mother Goose, no doubt.

—The Corning glass works has blinds with moveable green glass slats, said to be beautiful.

—A Minnesota judge decides a man "legally drunk" when he begins to tel the same thing twice.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

President Grant Disgusted with the Fictitious Reports of His Opinions on the Alabama Question—Appointments and Removals—Political Affairs.

Admiral Hoff's Despatches to the Navy Department—His Reticence Concerning Recent Battles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

President Grant,

in conversation with a Senator to-day respecting foreign affairs, stated that he was disgusted with the twaddle sent from here, purporting to give his views on the Alabama question and Motley's instructions. He said that all of the statements were pure fiction.

Appointments by the President.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The President has appointed Samuel H. M. Byres Consul at Zurich.

The following Postmasters have been appointed:—H. M. Turner, Macon, Ga.; J. E. Byrant, Augusta, Ga.; Samuel P. Drake, Portsmouth, Ohio; William H. Landermilk, Cumberland, Md.; H. A. Read, Marshall, Mich.; John Chandler, Coldwater, Mich.; James M. Read, Steubenville, Ohio; and L. M. Cox, Thornton, Ind. Uriah Brunner has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at West Point, Nebraska; John Meanshaw, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Third district; William Reynolds, Collector of Customs for the District of Marblehead, Mass.; William L. Fernald, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Virginia; George Moore, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Indiana.

The Land Office Commissioner.

A strong pressure has been brought to bear on the President for the removal of Joseph T. Wilson, the present Commissioner of the Land Office, and from present indications the movement will meet with success.

City Political Affairs

have assumed a new shape here. Last night the tax-payers, irrespective of party, nominated a ticket hoping, if successful, to get rid of the present high taxation and general mismanagement.

Admiral Hoff's Reticence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Admiral Hoff's silence concerning the reported battle between the insurgents and Spanish troops is construed at the Navy Department as an indication that the reports were manufactured outside of Cuba for effect.

Movements of the West India Squadron.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Navy Department is in receipt of despatches from Admiral Hoff, with advices up to the 19th instant. The despatches do not touch on Cuban affairs, but relate solely to the movements of his own vessels in the Caribbean Sea, etc.

The Indian Commissioners,

accompanied by Secretary Cox, had a long interview with the President this morning, in which they endeavored to come to some conclusion in reference to the great difference as to the construction of the law under which the Commission acts.

The White House

is crowded with visitors to-day, among them Senators Cole and Cragin.

FROM GEORGIA.

Two Bills Found Against an Editor for Writing Incendiary Articles.

ATLANTA, May 27.—The Grand Jury of Bibb County Superior Court have found a true bill bill against J. Clark Swazzee, editor of the radical paper at Macon, Georgia, for a high misdemeanor. The bill is predicated upon the incendiary article appearing in his paper some weeks ago, and is based upon that section of the code which forbids any person to circulate any writing that inculcates resistance to lawful authority, insurrection, or conspiracy against the citizens.

After the death of Dr. Ayres by a negro, near Savannah, Swazzee published an inflammatory article, calling on Union men to organize for self-protection. The penalty is imprisonment in the penitentiary for from 5 to 20 years.

Four workmen at the Atlantic Rolling Mill, while opening an old shell, the powder ignited, and they were all blown up and killed.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Projected Presbyterian Reunion.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Committees of Conference on the Reunion of the Old and New School Aresbyterian Assemblies will report upon the question of the union of the two bodies in this morning's session, and a final decision will doubtless be arrived at to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Stocks excited. Gold, 139¼. Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 121; do. 1864, 115⅝; do. 1865, 117⅛; new, 118⅛; do. 1867, 108½; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, 62⅝; Missouri 6s, 85⅞; Canton Co., 63½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 190⅝; Reading, 97⅞; Hudson River, 188; Michigan Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 107¾; Illinois Central, 146; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96½; Cleveland and Toledo, 107¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 122½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 153¾.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton steady; 350 bales sold at 28⅝@28¾c. Flour dull, but without decided change; sales of 5500 bbls. Wheat easier and 1c. lower; sales of 32,000 bushels; No. 2, $1 40½@1 41; sales of 30,000 bushels amber, $1 60. Corn heavy; sales of 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 80@90c. Oats heavy; sales of 36,000 bushels at 74@75c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. Lard quiet at 18¾c. Whisky nominal at $1 12.

NASHVILLE, May 26.—Cotton more quiet; low middlings, 25c.; good ordinary, 24c.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Cotton firmer at 28½c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard street superfine, $5 25@6 25; do. extra, $6 25@7 75; do. family, $8@10; City Mills superfine, $6 25@7 25; do. extra, $6 50@8; do. family, $8 25@11 25; Western superfine, $5 25@5 75; do. extra, $6@7 25; do. family, $8@8 50. Wheat dull and lower; choice valley, $1 80. Corn, receipts large; sales of white at 86@87c.; yellow at 90c. Oats dull and weak at 68c. for light. Rye dull at $1 40. Mess Pork firm at $32. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear do., 17½@18c; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 19@21c. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky scarce at $1 19; no sales are reported.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	191¼	Cleve. & Toledo	107½
N. Y. and Erie R.	28¾	Toledo & Wabash	75¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	76⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	108½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	97½	Adams Express	59¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	91⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	32¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	102¾	United States	66½
Chi. and R. I. R.	125	Tennessee 6s, new	65¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	158¾	Gold	139¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	80	Market irregular.	

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Presbyterian Assemblies—A Plan of Reunion Reported.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Remodelling of the Italian Cabinet—The Elections in France.

FROM NEW YORK.

Presbyterian Assembly—The Conference Committee Reports a Plan of Reunion.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly met to-day. The committee of conference appointed by the two assemblies reported a plan of reunion of the Presbyterian Church, and the concurrent declarations of the General Assemblies and the recommendation of a day of prayer.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Gold opened this morning at 139¼, from which point the premium gradually fell off to 138¾. Subsequently there was a marked recovery in the tone of the market the premium at one time reaching 139¾. It is palpable, however, that there can be no permanent recovery in the price of gold in the absence of some commercial demand for it, which can only arise from an improvement in the exchange market. The recent high rates of gold tempted the cliques to sell out and go short. From being bulls they are, therefore, now become bears, and the market feels the weight of their influence. The stock market is better, quotations being a little higher, but sales dull.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—There was an informal

Meeting of the Cabinet

to-day, there being none on Tuesday last. All the members, except Messrs. Cresswell and Rawlins, were present, and consulted about affairs in their departments.

Brevet Brigadier-General Adam Badeau,

having been found incapacitated for service on account of a wound he received, has been retired with the full rank of captain.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Reinterment of Ex-Governor Morehead's Remains.

LOUISVILLE, May 27.—The remains of ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, who died some time ago at Greenville, Miss., will arrive here on Thursday, per steamer Richmond, *en route* to Frankfort for final interment. A military and civic procession will escort the remains to St. Paul's Church, where they will lie in state until Monday morning, with religious services on Sunday morning.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Changes in the Italian Cabinet.

FLORENCE, May 27.—Further changes have been made in the Cabinet. Signor Felippo has resigned the position of Minister of Justice and been succeeded by Signor Perouti.

France—The Election Returns.

PARIS, May 27.—The election returns thus far show that twenty-eight Opposition candidates have been elected to the new Corps Legislatif.

England.

LONDON, May 27.—George Peabody sails for New York on Saturday next.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 27—11 A. M.—Consols for money and account open at 93¾. The Stock market is quiet. United States Five-twenty bonds, 79¾; Illinois Central shares, 95½; Erie Railway, 19.

FRANKFORT, May 27—11 A. M.—United States bonds, 85⅝@85⅞.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—11 A. M.—The cotton market opens firmer, but no higher. The sales of the day will be about 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 11⅜@11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜@11½d.

The following are the current prices for provisions:—Pork, 100s.; beef, 90s.; lard, 66s.; cheese, 82s.; bacon, 59s. Breadstuffs and grains are quoted as below:—California wheat, 9s. 7d.; red Western, 8s. 7d.; Western flour, 22s. 6d.; American corn, 27s. 6d.; oats, 8s. 4d.; peas, 38s. 6d.; barley, 5s.

This Afternoon's Market Quotations.

LONDON, May 27—1 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 93⅞; United States 5-20 bonds, 79½, quiet. Stocks are firm and unchanged in price.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—1 P. M.—The Cotton market is firmer, and the day's sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. Middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. Lard has advanced to 66s. 6d.

THE UNIVERSITY.

A Petition to the Select Council in its Behalf.

The following is a copy of a petition which is presented to the Select Branch of City Councils this afternoon:—

To the Members of Select Council of the City of Philadelphia:—The petition of the undersigned respectfully showeth: That, in their opinion, the true interests of the city of Philadelphia imperatively require the passage of the ordinance now pending in your honorable body for the relief of the University of Pennsylvania.

Your petitioners most respectfully beg leave to call the attention of Select Council to the following reasons in support of this petition:

I. The Trustees of the University have been struggling for many years to place this institution in the foremost rank by enlarging the courses of instruction, and especially by establishing a scientific school for technical instruction. This must be done, or they will be left behind all the colleges of note in the country.

II. Their present means are entirely insufficient for such a purpose, and although the fees for tuition cannot be possibly raised, they are yet not one-half the cost of educating the students.

III. Some of our citizens have already subscribed $150,000, and others will doubtless follow this good example. But all past donations have been on the express condition that they shall be applied to the enlargement of the system of instruction, and not to the purchase of land or the erection of buildings.

IV. The necessary result of a refusal of the present application will be the defeat of a measure which every true Philadelphian should have sincerely at heart—the extension to every child in the city of the best opportunities of education afforded in the country, and the establishment of a school which should be alike an ornament and a credit to our great metropolis, attracting hundreds to our city, and adding in many ways to our wealth and dignity.

The petition bears the following signatures:—

Stokes, Caldwell & Co., Fenton & Thompson, James H. Orne, Furness, Brinley & Co., Leonard Baker & Co., Alfred G. Baker, Thomas Robbins, Amos R. Little & Co., J. L. Erringer, Lewis Brothers & Co., Lewis Wharton & Co., E. C. Knight & Co., Coffin & Altemus, Davis, McKean & Co., Benjamin Bullock & Sons, Charles Cambios, Drexel & Co., E. W. Clark & Co., P. S. Peterson & Co., Farr & Brothers, Jay Cooke & Co., George Howell, Price & Parrish, Henry W. Sharpless, W. H. Horstmann & Sons, J. B. Lippincott & Co., F. Carroll Brewster, W. S. Peirce, and others.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station:—

—George Harris had a hearing upon the charge of being a professional mendicant, or obtaining money under false pretenses. Held in $500 bail to answer.

—William Byrnes had a hearing upon the charge of committing a violent assault and battery upon C. M. Cooper at Eighth and Sansom streets. Held in $1000 bail to answer.

—James Wilson had a hearing upon the charge of stealing an engraving from the dwelling of Andrew Stevenson, in Manayunk. Held in $500 bail to answer.

A WAIF.—A two weeks old child was found this morning at Thirty-sixth street and the Darby road. It was sent to the Almshouse.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Details of the Proposed Basis for the Reunion of the Presbyterians—Affairs at Washington.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The New York Perjury Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The McHenry perjury case was before the United States Circuit Court this afternoon. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, being called by the defense, testified that he was retained by Pike to effect the release of Pike's establishment, and a settlement of the charges made against him by Collector Bailey; that he was retained on account of his experience in legal points touching the internal revenue; that the matter was settled by Pike's paying $70,000 into court through him (Orton); and that witness never paid the Government officers anything to have this or that matter settled. The case was then adjourned until Friday.

The Presbyterian Assemblies

this morning agreed on a basis of union. The union shall be effected on the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments shall be acknowledged to be the Inspired Word of God, and the only infallible rule of facts and practice. The confession of faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted, as containing the system of doctrine taught. The Holy Scriptures and the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States shall be approved as containing the principles and rules of our polity. Each of the said assemblies shall submit the foregoing basis to its Presbyteries, which shall be required to meet on or before the 15th day of October 1869, to express their approval or disapproval of the same.

The Presbyterian churches in the United States of America, that whose General Assembly convened in the Brick Church in the city of New York on the 20th day of May, 1869, and that whose General Assembly met in the Church of the Covenant in said city on the same day, shall be reunited as one Church, under the name and style of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, possessing all the legal and corporate rights and powers pertaining to the Church previous to the division in 1838, and all the legal and corporate rights and powers which the separate churches now possess; the General Assemblies now sitting shall, after finishing their business, adjourn to meet in the city of Pittsburg on the second Wednesday of November, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

If the two General Assemblies shall then find and declare that the above named basis of reunion has been approved by two-thirds of the presbyteries connected with each branch of the Church, then the same shall be of binding force, and the two assemblies shall take action accordingly.

Dr. Musgrove then made a few explanatory remarks. He said it was the only conceivable basis on which he was willing to vote for a reunion. The others have added something, or have been ambiguous. This embodies the sound doctrine of Calvinism, from which he was not willing to swerve.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Printing.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—B. McCarter, chief of the printing division at the Treasury Department, returned here to-day, having perfected the arrangements for making the silk and linen water marked paper upon which all money will hereafter be printed, and also completed all arrangements for printing portions of the money in New York city.

Hon. John Allison,

Register of the Treasury, leaves here this evening for his home in Mercer county, Pa., and will be absent a week.

Ed. Bassett,

colored, our new Minister to Hayti, is expected here this evening from New York, the President having requested him to return here that he may verbally explain the policy which the United States will pursue in relation to Hayti. Mr. Bassett has already received his written introduction from the State Department.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Phila. & E 7s.	89½	100 sh Read.....2d.	49⅜
$4000 Sch N 6s, '72		100 do	49⅜
va. ctf	80	100 do.....49 3-16	
$1500 City 6s, New		200 do s10wn.49 3-16	
s5wn	102¼	100 do.....49⅜1	
$200 do	102⅜	100 do.....49⅜1	
$200 C & A mt 6s'89	93	100 do....b10.49⅜1	
$3000 U S 5-20s,64,cp		100 do.s5wn&1.49¼	
cash	115½	300 do.....1s.49¼	
100 sh O C & A R b30	43⅞	200 do.2d&1s.49⅜1	
100 do	43½	300 do.....49⅜	
12 sh Penna R	57¾	100 do.....49⅜1	
100 do.Sat'day	57½	100 do.....49⅜1	
14 do allotm's	57¾	300 sh Sch N Pf..1s.	19½
300 sh Niagara O.b5, lots	2¾	100 do.....s60.	19¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Leh R loan	88	100 sh Read R..b30.	49⅛
$20000 Ph & E 7s..s5.	89¾	100 do.....c.	49⅛
$2000 Leh Con loan.	84	100 do....s5.49 3-16	
25 sh Penna R	57¾	100 do...b30.49 3-16	
1 do	57¾	200 do..2d&1.49 3-16	
15 do allotm's	57½	100 do..s8&1.49 3-16	
100 sh Leh N St.s60.	35½	100 do.	49⅛
100 do ....s60.	35½	200 do....2&1.	49⅜
100 do	35¾		

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
3 3½ No. 1023 Chesnut Street.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
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A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,
at $1 50 and $1 75 PER SET. 3 20 stuth3mrp

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
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